

# *The Brooklyn Jewish Center Review*

*December, 1947*

## WHERE DEMOCRACY IS TAUGHT

By ALFRED WERNER

## THE JEWS IN BALZAC'S NOVELS (Part 2)

By ALBERT MORDELL

## CYPRESS BY THE WALK A SHORT STORY

By SYLVAN KARCHMER

## NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by DR. ISRAEL H. LEVINthal

## NEWS OF THE MONTH

## JEWS IN THE SOVIET ZONE

By PAUL GREEN

## ANNUAL MEETING—JANUARY 29th

In accordance with the requirements of Section 5, Article X of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Brooklyn Jewish Center, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Center will be held on Thursday evening, January 29th, 1948, at 8:15 o'clock.

Election and installation of officers, members of the Board of Trustees and Governing Board will take place.

A detailed report of the past year's activities will be rendered.

FRANK SCHAEFFER, *Secretary*.

List of members placed in nomination as officers, members of the Board of Trustees and Governing Board of the Brooklyn Jewish Center:

### Officers

President .....	Emanuel Greenberg	2nd Vice-President.....	Hyman Aaron
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Jaffe, Benj.  
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Rosenson, Ira L.  
Rubin, Irvin I.

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Zimmerman, Mort.  
Zirn, Abr. H.  
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Morton Klinghoffer

Joseph Richman  
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Ralph Sokoloff

## COURSE OF LECTURES ON "Conservative Judaism — A Way of Life for the Modern Jew"

### WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

January 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, 1948  
at 8:30 o'clock

January 7th

### RABBI LEON LANG

Rabbi, Congregation Beth El, Philadelphia, Pa.; Former President Rabbinical Assembly of America; Editor, "Conservative Judaism."

### Subject

"Conservative Judaism—An Answer to the Challenge of Liberalism"

January 14th

### RABBI THEODORE FRIEDMAN

Rabbi, Jewish Center of Jackson Heights; President, L. I. Branch Rabbinical Assembly of America; Member, Editorial Board "Conservative Judaism"; Author of "What Is Conservative Judaism?"

### Subject

"The Faith of the Conservative Jew"

January 21st

### DR. ABRAHAM E. MILLGRAM

Educational Director, The United Synagogue of America; Author, "Sabbath, The Day of Delight," "An Anthology of Medieval Hebrew Literature"; Former Director Hillel Foundation, University of Minnesota.

### Subject

"A New Approach to Jewish Education"

January 28th

### DR. MAX ARZT

Associate Professor in Practical Theology and Director, Field Service and Activities, Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Former President, Rabbinical Assembly of America; Member, Editorial Council "Conservative Judaism."

### Subject

"Conservative Judaism and Jewish Law"

Admission to the course will be  
free to all

# BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER REVIEW

Vol. XXIX

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No. 11

## SAFEGUARDING THE LIVES OF JEWS IN ERETZ YISRAEL

THE momentous decision of the United Nations to establish a Jewish State in a partitioned Palestine has created innumerable problems, the first and foremost of which at this moment is the protection of the lives of the Jews living in Eretz Yisrael.

Simultaneously with the world-wide joyful celebration of this historic event came the acts of Arab barbarism against the Jews in Palestine. The blind followers of the nefarious Mufti and his cohorts have for months been incited to murder and the United Nations' decision gave them the signal for their attacks. Hundreds of lives have been lost on both sides and the end is not yet in sight. One wonders why the Mandatory Government with the vast manpower at its disposal is not able to cope with the situation. Is it possible, as some suspect, that England has taken a more or less aloof position in order to prove the truth of its prediction that partition would be followed by bloodshed between Arabs and Jews in the Holy Land?

Great Britain has pledged itself to maintain order pending the evacuation of the troops and the relinquishing of the Mandate. All we can do is to hope that she will live up to this obligation. We cannot, however, depend entirely on England, in view of her actions in the past and her relentless opposition to partition. We must, therefore, strengthen the hands

of Haganah with every means at our disposal. It is to be hoped that the efforts of the Jewish Agency to secure from our government tanks and planes for the defense of Jews in Palestine will be successful. The recent State Department embargo on the shipment of arms to Palestine and other countries in the Middle East will work to our disadvantage if it continues indefinitely. The embargo seems especially one-sided in view of the fact that the Arab countries have been enabled to acquire \$41,000,000 worth of

surplus United States war material left in the Middle East at the end of the war.

Similarly, we look to the United Nations Security Council to take steps to prevent lawlessness in the reconstituted Jewish State. In warring against the Jews, the Arabs are also fighting against the decision of civilized mankind as expressed through the United Nations. An armed force organized under the aegis of the Security Council would add to the prestige and standing of the United Nations and would make the Arabs in and out of Palestine realize that the United Nations can and will implement its decision and that the shedding of more blood will be of no avail.—J. G.

## THE SEMINARY CAMPAIGN

THE Jewish Theological Seminary of America called a conference of Rabbis and laymen which met recently in Chicago to foster a dynamic Judaism in America. The deplorable state of Jewish education in America, the paucity of well-trained Jewish personnel in religious, educational, and communal institutions, the rise of anti-Semitism due to the misunderstanding of Jews and Judaism by the Christian world were discussed.

To meet the great challenge to create a healthy, normal and full Jewish life in America, the Jewish Theological Seminary has embarked on a \$1,750,000. campaign. The funds will be used to (1) meet the need for trained religious, educational and communal workers through

enlarged Seminary Schools; (2) to enrich Jewish life by restoring the Synagogue as the spiritual center of Jewish communal life; (3) to advance Jewish education by aiding Jewish communities to achieve higher standards and increased enrollment; (4) to foster American understanding of the Jewish people and Judaism through the Seminary's public education program, such as radio program, "The Eternal Light."

The membership of the Brooklyn Jewish Center has in the past rallied to the call to save Jews. The call to save Judaism for ourselves and for our children must be met with the same enthusiasm, sacrifice, and devotion.

—MANUEL SALTZMAN.

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The Brooklyn Jewish Center is affiliated with the United Synagogue of America and the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Emanuel Greenberg, President

Dr. Moses Spatt and Hyman Aaron, Vice-Presidents

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# "JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES"

"בינינו לבין עצמנו"

## An Intimate Chat Between Rabbi and Reader

### THIS IS NO TIME FOR DESPAIR

**I** WAS very much impressed with one statement which was made by the distinguished head of the World Mizrahi Zionist Organization, Rabbi Meir Berlin, at the mass reception tendered to him here in New York, on his arrival from Palestine. He was not worried at all, he said, about the attitude of the Jews in Eretz Yisrael toward the attacks of the Arabs. He was concerned, however, about the attitude of American Jews and what effect these Arab attacks may have upon the average Jew in America.

There is indeed a great difference in the mental reaction of these two Jewish groups. The Jews in Eretz Yisrael realize that the birth of a nation, like the birth of an individual, is accompanied by pain. They accept this pain as part of the natural course of events. They will resist the attacks with all their strength, confident that the Arab ring-leaders will soon discover that they are facing an iron wall of determination that cannot be breached.

Many of our brethren here in America, on the other hand, are so frightened by the glaring headlines in the newspapers that a feeling of despair easily overtakes them. They are easily thrown into despondency, ready to surrender the battle.

That is the very danger that faces us. That is just what the Mufti and his fellow brigands hope to accomplish. They know they cannot shatter the determination of Palestine Jewry. But they hope to break the morale of American Jewry, so that we will cease our support and our help. If they can shatter the resistance of the influential and powerful Jewish community in America, they think they can nullify the decision of the United Nations.

It would be the height of cowardice for us to be thrown into panic because of the disturbances inspired and instigated by the Mufti and his co-workers.

It would be unworthy of free men and women, who appreciate the gift of freedom. The Bible tells us what happens to a people who, at the first sight of war, are struck with fear and want to retreat. When our fathers left Egypt, they could have reached their promised land by a short route—through the land of the Philistines—but God led them through the wilderness, a journey of forty years, because He feared that as soon as they "would see war they would repent and go back to Egypt." That is the punishment that life decrees for a people who are thrown into panic at the first sight of struggle in their effort to win their freedom. They wander in a wilderness for many years instead of achieving their goal speedily. We can understand and

forgive the Jews who left the house of bondage in Egypt. They were erstwhile slaves, and could not yet fully appreciate the blessedness of freedom. We American Jews are free, and should understand that the gift of freedom is deserving of every effort and every sacrifice.

American Jewry has risen to great heights in its united effort to win the United Nations' historic decision. It must maintain this lofty position in its whole-hearted support of the Yishuv in its resistance to the Arab terrorists.

We Jews in America will soon be called upon to prove in a concrete fashion our solidarity with our heroic brothers in the new Judea. I want to hope that there will not be one Jew who will refuse to heed that call. Let us prove to the world that all Israel are brothers in their determination to make of the United Nations' decision a blessed reality.

*Isaiah H. Ben-Zion*

### EVENTFUL YEARS

THE last ten years were the most important and most tragic years in the long history of the Jewish people. . . . More than 6,000,000 Jews were annihilated during these years. . . . Hundreds of thousands of other Jews were thrown into concentration camps. . . . Anti-Semitism reached unprecedented heights during this decade. . . . On the other hand, the determination of the Jews to establish a state of their own in Palestine has grown stronger than ever before during these tense years of persecution. . . . And Jewish relief to the suffering survivors has exceeded anything known in the history of private philanthropy. . . . At the same time, Jewish heroism on the battlefields won marked distinction, as did Jewish contributions to the war effort on the home front in various countries. . . . All these moments are exceedingly well presented in "Ten Eventful Years"—a four-volume record of events of the war dec-

ade, 1937-1947. . . . The volumes are published by the Encyclopedia Britannica and edited by Walter Yust, editor of the Encyclopedia. . . . No better, more concise history of the past decade in Jewish life—containing basic facts and figures—could be presented.

—BORIS SMOLAR.

#### IN THE JANUARY "REVIEW"

*Dr. Jacob S. Minkin will have another of his absorbing articles—this time about a fascinating gallery of spirit-moved men. Another historian of colorful religious leaders, Rabbi Leon Spitz, will present the celebrated Dubner Maggid in all his wise and common-man glory.*

*In Palestine there is a society of doughty men who are creating a Jewish Merchant Marine. Not as much is known here of Zebulun as should be. Leo Glassman introduces it to us in all its inspiring and surprising details.*

*"If democracy is to survive, it is the task of men of thought, as well as men of action, to put aside pride and prejudice; and with courage and single-minded devotion, and, above all, with humility, to find the truth and teach the truth that shall keep men free."*

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

**S**INCE last September thousands of young men and women have been streaming to one of Chicago's famous landmarks: the Auditorium Building on Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, now the seat of Roosevelt College. In that City you may still find some oldtimers who will recall the era when the imposing edifice was finished, fifty-eight years ago. A Jew, Dankmar Adler, and a non-Jew, Louis Sullivan, pioneers in the field of architecture, built it according to their revolutionary formula: "Form follows function." Part of it served as a hotel—today's classrooms were the suites where Mark Hanna, Conan Doyle, Buffalo Bill, and the Presidents Taft and Harding slept; another part consisted of the celebrated hall where Adele Patti sang, Eduard Strauss (Johann's brother) gave concerts, and John Philip Sousa played his marches. About 1940 the massive structure—ten stories of granite, limestone and bricks surmounted by a large tower—was almost doomed to be razed, but many historically-minded Chicagoans opposed that plan. During World War II it was converted into a Servicemen's Center.

Now the building has been restored to its former vibrancy. Reporters from all over the world come to Roosevelt College to supply their papers with stories on the new enterprise. Why is this institution getting so much publicity? Ordinarily, there is nothing spectacular about the foundation of a college, and Chicago boasts several first rate colleges and universities. But Roosevelt is not "just another college." It is the fruit of a victory of a small, but energetic group of civic-minded, progressive Americans over bigots who wanted to keep Jews, Negroes and other religious or racial minorities off the campuses. But thereby hangs a tale—and it was its hero who told me the story of Roosevelt's genesis while we had lunch at Chicago's University Club, overlooking Lake Michigan.

## WHERE DEMOCRACY IS TAUGHT

By ALFRED WERNER

Tall, good-looking and affable, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, the college president, who stems from 18th century German immigrants, is fifty-one years old. He served on various colleges and universities (including Columbia) until, in 1936, he was called to the presidency of Chicago's Center YMCA College. He proved to be not only an able administrator who straightened out the college's financial affairs, but also a stiff-necked person who fought bias and prejudice whenever it penetrated the campus. He went out of his way to see to it that Negro students would be granted the use of various athletic facilities as much as they were granted to Whites. He canceled all reservations at a Chicago Hotel where the college graduation ceremonies were to be held when he learned that the hotel followed a Jim Crow policy. It is easy to see that the Board of his College was not particularly happy when the president spoke at a mass meeting called by striking workers at the time of the Montgomery-Ward strike. But it was not before 1944 that the struggle reached a climax when Sparling was given to understand that the Board of Directors, not he, was supposed to run the College:

"In the fall of 1944, at a meeting of the College Board, a member demanded to know the number of Negroes in the school. Another asked about the number of Jews. Ignoring the question about the Jews, I did reply to the question of the number of Negroes by saying that we did not know the number of any racial group within the College, for every student was a human being at the College, and we did not count our students that way. Despite my protest that it would be a waste of time and money to get the statistics regarding the numbers of Negro students unless the figures were used, and if they were used to discriminate against anyone because of something he couldn't change I would have to resign as president of the College. The Board voted to have the figures of Negro students obtained."

The board member who raised the question about the Negroes is a millionaire real-estate operator known to Chicago

Negroes as "the man who tightened the Black Belt." He does not like Jews, either, and as one of the heads of the obnoxious Oakland Kenwood Property Owners Association he was instrumental in establishing restrictive covenants in a large section of the city. When he and his associates on the board finally learned that the enrollment of Negroes had increased from 4 per cent of the student body to 25 per cent, these men, to whom Abraham Lincoln apparently is just a name, demanded the introduction of the Quota System. Dr. Sparling refused to consider it, "since such action would be immoral, undemocratic, and un-Christian." Eventually, in February 1945, he was asked to get himself another job. Ironically one of the Board members suggested that he get a job with the Rosenwald Fund, which was interested in Negro education, while another member advised him to live in the Negro district.

Dr. Sparling did resign—but the majority of the college faculty and nearly the entire student body sided with him and severed their relations with the college. By the spring of 1945 nothing was left of the Center YMCA College except an angry board of directors, some empty offices and unused equipment, and, above all, a discredited Jim Crow heritage.

The ousted president did turn to the Rosenwald Fund, but merely to obtain, through Dr. Edwin R. Embree, financial aid for the founding of another college. Another Chicagoan who gave him all possible help was Marshall Field, department store owner and publisher. Dr. Sparling knew that there was need for a progressive college in Chicago. Up to that time only one-fifth of Chicago's 20,000 high school graduates were able to attend college. There were many intelligent youngsters who did not have the opportunity of an all-round education, either because they could not afford the high tuition fees, or because they were barred from the campuses by the Quota System. Therefore Dr. Sparling and his friends requested a charter from the State of Illinois to found a genuinely progressive college, with low

tuition fees, to be called Thomas Jefferson:

"Our application for the original charter was in the mail on the day of President Roosevelt's death. Hardly had public announcement been made to the country of the founding of Thomas Jefferson College, when, from East, West, and Midwest, by telephone, telegraph and letters, requests came to rename the college—Roosevelt College. Accordingly, on April 26, 1945, Thomas Jefferson College was renamed Roosevelt College as a living memorial to the life and works of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

No time was wasted. A building in Chicago's Loop section was acquired as a temporary seat of the new College, a teaching staff, containing many former members of the "Y" College, was formed, and nearly 1,500 students enrolled in the first semester. At a large dinner at the Stevens Hotel on November 16, 1945, the widow of the late President dedicated the College with the following memorable words:

"Roosevelt College of Chicago was founded to 'provide educational opportunities for persons of both sexes and of various races on equal terms'; and to 'maintain a teaching faculty which is both free and responsible in the discovery and dissemination of truth.'

"I, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, dedicate Roosevelt College of Chicago to the fulfillment of these dynamic principles: to the enlightenment of the human spirit through the constant search for truth; and to the growth of the human spirit through knowledge, understanding, and good will."

These words had a definite meaning as far as Roosevelt College was concerned. Aiming to have a student body of 6,000—the present enrollment is close to 4,000—this college fills a real need in a time when discrimination is again raising its hideous head. Only last September, the B'nai Brith Vocational Service Commission released a disheartening report, according to which the proportion of Jewish students enrolled in American institutions of higher learning has dwindled since 1935. The decline, we are told, is due, at least partly, "to increased discrimination against Jews in professional schools and departments." Needless to

say, other ethnic groups suffer from this spirit of bias, if in different degrees.

It is, perhaps, too early to evaluate the accomplishments of Roosevelt College in the various fields of learning. For the time being it is sufficient to say that, with a Liberal Art Faculty, Commerce Faculty, and Music School, it ranks with the best institutions of the Middle West. It has now a teaching staff of about 200, including many Jews, some of whom are "refugees," and one thousand applications for teaching positions are on file. Its library which, in the beginning, consisted of a card table, a portable typewriter, a folding chair and two orange crates, has now some 40,000 books.

But there are features that distinguish Roosevelt College from nearly all American colleges. Ordinarily, the Board of Trustees of a college consists of wealthy men who determine the school's philosophy. Roosevelt College has a labor leader, an educator, a research chemist, and a newspaper editor on its Board of Trustees, and the three major religious groups are represented as well as the major racial minorities. Significantly, the Board includes several members of the faculty. The Board has no right to dictate what should, or what should not be taught; teachers and students are free to participate in any phase of the community life which they find most congenial, and no questions are asked.

Dr. Sparling told me that, at the outset, he was assured by many people, including liberals, that his school would fold up in no time. Others predicted that Roosevelt College would be an all-Negro or an all-Jewish institution. He used to reply to this as follows:

"If such is the case, so be it. We wish to educate those who most want an education and who are best fitted to profit by it. But we never believed that the presence of Negroes would keep away eager and intelligent white students any more than we believed that the presence of Jewish students would prevent Protestants and Catholics from attending the college. Our experience is to the contrary."

The president knows how his student body is divided as to race, creed and color, but he dislikes questions like "How many Negroes?" or "How many Jews?" and declines to give figures. He lets you

look into the class rooms, though, where you will notice that the students are about evenly divided as to sex, and that there are Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, Levantines, Americans of Latin and Anglo-Saxon origin among them:

"You can tell from merely seeing our fine, young student body in the corridors, classrooms and library that we have people of all races and many creeds and that all are friends in learning. We at Roosevelt College are a little embarrassed in having to defend this kind of democracy in a country whose Constitution laid down simple rules of brotherhood one hundred and sixty years ago."

More power to you, Dr. Sparling! We are convinced that the success of your progressive institution will show our patriots that the future lies, not in the continuance of prejudice and bias, but in the abolition of such evils as the quota system, which, according to your own unequivocal statement, is based on un-Christian and unscientific standards.

### *Neutral Jewish State Planned in Palestine*

DR. NAHUM GOLDMAN, of the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said in an interview that Jewish legal experts, working on a draft constitution for the projected Jewish Palestine state—which may be named Judea—have included a clause binding the country to neutrality on the Swiss model in any future world conflicts.

Dr. Goldman said that perpetual neutrality would be justified because millions of Jews would still remain scattered in the Eastern World as well as the Western World.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said, however, that a period of "indefinite" conflict with partition-resisting Arabs was foreseen and an army of at least 10,000 would have to be maintained at an initial weekly expenditure of \$500,000 to defend the country.

Between 100,000 and 200,000 Jewish immigrants will be brought in by the end of 1950, with those now in European displaced persons camps receiving priority.

The United States may be asked to sell or lend-lease ships for transporting them.



*Part Two of An Original Survey of the  
Jewish Characters in the "Human Comedy"*

## THE JEWS IN BALZAC'S NOVELS

by ALBERT MORDELL

**B**ALZAC assumes contradictory attitudes toward his women of Jewish birth. He hates and admires them.

He marries some of his characters, good and bad, to Jewish women, or makes the latter their mistresses. Lucien de Rubempré, the hero of "Lost Illusions," has two Jewish women successively as mistresses. Eugene de Rastignac, the most prominent person in the "Human Comedy," marries a half-Jewess, the daughter of Nucingen. The noble soldier, Genestas, in "The Country Doctor," marries Judith, a Jewish girl, when she becomes a widow, even though she had once spurned him for his friend.

There are three outstanding women of Jewish extraction in "The Human Comedy," Josepha Mirah, Coralie and Esther van Gobseck. Vicious as they are, they have their good qualities in generosity and self sacrifice.

Josepha Mirah, the Jewish singer, appears in "Cousin Bette," one of Balzac's last works and regarded by some as his masterpiece. She was seduced by Celestine Crevel between the time of his first and subsequent marriage to his mistress, the infamous Valerie Marneffe. Baron Hector Hulot stole Josepha from Crevel, and she in turn took another lover in the Duc d'Herouville. She maintained luxurious apartments. What is interesting about her is her kindness; this feature probably furnished the motives of later novels about the noble qualities latent in courtesans. Though she abandoned Hulot after having ruined him, she showed him some kindness. She even moralizes, and tells him that he is better than "cold, heartless bankers, supposed to be virtuous, who ruin thousands of families with their railroads, which are gold for them but iron for the *gogos* (dupes)." Thus Balzac through the mouth of a Jewish courtesan takes a fling at the Jewish bankers and railroad builders, Rothschild and the two Pereire brothers.

In the powerful scene in which the Baron's wife calls on Mirah to help her find her husband who had disappeared, we have genuine repentance on the part of the singer. "Madame," said Mirah in a tone of deep humility, "I injured you when I did not know you; but now that I am fortunate enough to see you, and in you the most perfect image of virtue

upon earth, pray believe that I realize the magnitude of my sin, and that I most sincerely repent; you may therefore be sure that I am ready to do anything to repair it."

She promises that she will find the Baron for her and makes a remark by which Balzac wants to show the attachment of even an immoral Jewess to her religion "Wait for a few days, madame," she says, "and you will see *him* or I will deny the God of my fathers; and for a Jewess, you know, that is a promise of success."

He drew another singer, also an actress, Coralie, the sweetheart of Lucien de Rubempré and she figures chiefly in "The Distinguished Provincial at Paris," the second part of "Lost Illusions." Balzac dwells on her Israelitish beauty—her oval face of ivory tint, her mouth red as a pomegranate, her delicate chin, and especially her eloquent jet-black eyes behind their curving lashes. He mentions her swarthy forehead beneath the double curve of ebony hair. Her breasts, he says, were like those described in the Song of Songs. Coralie was a victim of circumstances, having been sold by her own mother. She loved Lucien madly and ruined herself buying him various accoutrements, jewelry, canes and waistcoats. She was, as Balzac said, a noble nature. "Coralie, to all appearance bold and wanton, as her part required, was in reality girlish and timid, and love had wrought in her a revulsion of her woman's heart against the comedian's mask." Dramatic reviewers, in a conspiracy, attacked her. She became ill. She died, however, a Christian, poor and ruined for love of Lucien.

We thus find that generous impulses are imparted to the most abandoned of Balzac's Jewish woman types.

Such is the case also with Esther van Gobseck, daughter of a wicked Jewish woman, Sarah van Gobseck, who had been murdered, and great grandniece of

the half-Jew Gobseck, the usurer. She was not baptized but became a convert. She also was a child of circumstances. Balzac gives her the ancient oriental features, remarking that the Jews have "often been deteriorated by their contact with other nations." She was only eighteen and for many years could not read or write. She was then educated in a religious institution but longed for a wild life. She came under the influence of the villain, Jacques Collins (Vautrin), who posed under the name of Carlos Herrera as an honorary canon of the chapter of Toledo. He finally obtained her for Lucien. The story of her love for the latter, and of Nucingen's love for her, and of her spending the money she obtained from the banker on Lucien, is told in the first two parts of "The Splendors and Miseries of Courtesans." She was the ideal courtesan, and eclipsed Coralie. She finally committed suicide. Her portrait is probably the most successful Balzac drew of an abandoned Jewish woman who still had some noble qualities. She is one of the great creations of French literature.

Her prostitute mother, Sarah van Gobseck, need not occupy our attention. However, Balzac gives us the time-honored moral, "The wages of sin is death"; being murdered and committing suicide are the fates, respectively, of mother and daughter.

Balzac, however, we know had the greatest admiration for Jewish women, especially for the leading Jewish actress of the day, Rahel Felix, who stirred the world with her acting in Racine's tragedy "Phedre."

Balzac, in reply to the criticism that he drew criminal types and courtesans, said he had found noble sides to their natures and drawn them in connection with the study of the human heart. Defending himself for the story of Nucingen

and Esther, he says that Nucingen is like Moliere's Geronte in "The Physician in Spite of Himself," despised, duped and ridiculed, but transferred to a modern setting, while Esther, he thinks, may have grandeur in the vicinity of the cold and elegant corruption of the princess and the monstrosities of upper banking. Balzac says he sought to criticize and analyze society in all its aspects.

In spite of Balzac's portrayals of vicious Jews he did not draw them thus because they were Jews. His Frenchmen are even more villainous than his Jews. Valerie Marneffe is worse than Esther, for she makes several men believe they are the fathers of her child. His arch criminal is Vautrin, who is not a Jew. He has other bankers who are usurers besides Jews. Balzac marvels at the duality of the human character, and especially notes it among Jews. But he held himself free from prejudices. While nominally a Catholic and presuming it the best religion to curb vice, he implies that if his Jewish villains had followed their religion they could not have consistently been the rascals they were.

He also unwittingly gives us a lesson against assimilation. Most of his characters scarcely know they are Jews. Yet Balzac was not familiar with the literature of the Jews. He wrote also of types who did not know the literature or practice the religion of their own people. But he was aware that most Jews were faithful to their religion. He knew that the great lawyer Cremieux, a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the mid-forties, was a devout Jew. Incidentally, Balzac with admiration once heard him try a case in behalf of a woman charged with forgery who sought money for an unfaithful lover, and he proudly records in a letter to his future wife the conversation he had with the great man. Rothschild was also true to his religion, but if Balzac attacked him, it must be remembered that Cremieux himself turned for a while against Rothschild and brought in an amendment to curb his power and abolish his methods; this in spite of the fact that they had worked together in the Damascus affair.

Balzac being a monarchist and a reactionary, was opposed to republican or

[Continued on page 9]

## JEWES IN THE SOVIET ZONE

by PAUL GREEN

**B**ECAUSE of the difficulty of communication between the eastern and western halves of Germany and the hesitancy of the Russians in permitting correspondents to tour their zone, less information has been released about the Jews under Soviet administration than about their brethren in the Allied areas. However, this has not prevented the Jews in the Soviet zone from maintaining contact with the rest of Germany, and recently the first formal step was taken to form closer relationship with the establishment in Frankfurt of a Central Coordinating Committee to organize communal activities throughout the country.

One of the members of the committee is Dr. Hans Erich Fabian, who is also general secretary of the Federation of Jewish Communities of the Russian zone.

According to Dr. Fabian, the number of Jews in the Soviet zone is about 1,500. This is a considerable reduction from pre-Hitler figures, when up to 100,000 Jews lived in those areas. The 1,500 figure includes, besides German Jews, those of other nationalities.

One great difference between the British and American zones and the Soviet area is the complete absence of DP's in the latter sector. Most of the foreign Jews who were sent there as slave laborers were permitted to leave after the war, while the rest were allowed to remain and to integrate themselves in the Jewish community.

Dr. Fabian says there is no Jewish problem in the Russian zone, such as exists in the rest of Germany. The Jews have full freedom to live their religious and communal lives without interference on the part of the authorities. Relations with the Russians are everywhere good. Because of their strict indoctrination in racial tolerance, Russian officials, soldiers and employees are free of the taint of anti-Semitism. On the other hand, they ignore the fact that the Jews were the worst sufferers at the hands of the Nazis and have special difficulties which should be recognized.

As far as the Germans go, anti-Semitism in the Russian zone is the least noticeable of all the zones. That is not to say that it does not exist. The Jews know, on the contrary, that it does, because of such acts as desecrating Jewish cemeteries in the dead of night, and sending Jews anonymous threatening letters. But there are no such gross manifestations of anti-Semitism as in the western zones. Dr. Fabian says this is primarily due to the great fear that the Germans have of the Russians, who will not tolerate racial discrimination and have established legal penalties which are rigorously applied.

Together with all other victims of Nazism, Jews have a preferred position in food distribution. They receive ration cards one category higher than the one to which they would be ordinarily entitled. For instance, if they are listed as "workers," they are given the ration card for "heavy workers." This comes out to about 200 calories a day more than they would otherwise get. Notwithstanding their status, the desire of Jews to leave this part of Germany is as widespread as elsewhere.

The Russians place no obstacles in the paths of those Jews who travel around the zone or in the other zones in the interests of the Jewish community. Dr. Fabian has had no difficulty in going anywhere his duties call. The authorities readily approved the application of the Jews to participate in the all-zonal organization.

Most of the Jews who so desired have returned to their prewar occupations. A majority of them are in business, but very few are in the professions. For example, there is not a single Jewish doctor in the entire zone, and only one Jewish lawyer. That testifies to the thoroughness with which the Nazis exterminated the professionals. A substantial number of Jews are government employees, but none of them have attained prominence in party political circles.—By J. T. A.



radical ideas and hence had little sympathy with the Saint-Simonians among whom were many prominent Jews of France, including Olinde Rodrigues, the Pereire brothers, the bankers, and Leon Halévy, the playwright.

It also might appear that Balzac was anti-Semitic because of casual remarks he makes about the Jews. He also, often in his dialogues, refers to them by their race instead of by name, as "the Jew said this," or "the Jew did that," but this was a conventional practice in literature dating from the times when Jews were not treated as equals, and even later writers, like Dickens, indulged in this literary slight. In one case, in connection with Remonencq, the Auvergnat villain in "Cousin Pons," Balzac writes of him: "A Jew's shyness and concentrated greed looked out of those dull blue circles (eyes), though in his case the false humility that masks the Hebrew's unfathomed contempt for the Gentile was lacking." Yet in commenting upon his penury and shabbiness Balzac says: "Thus we see that all Jews are not in Israel." He states further that Gentiles have failings in common with Jews. Speaking of the methods by which certain peoples get rich he says: "Jews, Normans, Auvergnats, and Savoyards, those four different races of men all have the same instincts, and make their fortunes in the same way; they spend nothing, make small profits, and let them accumulate at compound interest. Such is their trading charter, and *that* charter is no delusion."

For the Jewish people as a whole and their genius, he had a great admiration. The famous encomium on Rossini's opera "Mosé in Egypt" in Balzac's story, "Massimila Doni," is really a paean for Moses and the Jewish people. Balzac verily runs away with himself in his wild enthusiasm as he puts his own views in the mouth of the Duchess of Cataneo and she recounts the scenes and comments on the music and story as it progresses. The scene is her box in the Fenice Theatre in Venice, in 1820, before the opera, or oratorio, was written by the composer as "Moïse," and a French physician is one of her guests. Moses is described by her as the liberator of an enslaved race. The great Biblical drama expresses the sufferings of a whole nation, she says. She re-

counts the story of the love between Pharaoh's son and the Hebrew woman, who is torn by her love for her people. "What can be finer than a whole nation demanding liberty, held in bondage by bad faith, and piling marvel on marvel to gain freedom?" the countess asks. Here earth and its dominions try to defeat God, in whom the Jews have faith. Two nations are face to face. She goes into ecstasies, as all did in those days, over the hymn of the delivered Hebrews. Rossini really presented the longing for the liberation of Italy, then under the Austrian yoke.

The magnificent piece of musical criticism becomes a eulogy by Balzac on the ancient Jews, and especially on Moses.

And what but a tribute to the Jews is the majestic interpretation of "Robert le Diable" given by Gambara in the story which bears his name, as he waxes more and more frenzied in speaking of Meyerbeer's opera? Balzac loved this work. His great passion for music made him grateful to the people who gave to the world the persons who composed them.

There was one occasion when Balzac spoke out personally against a group of Jews. This was when he was visiting his future wife at Wierzychownia, in the Ukraine. He wrote to his sister about the Jews there and said that Shylock is a mere rogue and innocent compared to them, that they charge each other even fifty per cent interest. This letter was written in the saddest period of his life, when his long courtship seemed doomed to failure, when he was having difficulty getting his play produced, and when he was suffering from heart trouble. It was written at a time of extreme irritation. It did not represent his opinion of the entire Jewish people.

Balzac has left us a statement which represents his true attitude towards the Jews. It is in a reflection of Lucien du Rubempré in the third part of "Lost Illusions," published in 1843. Balzac, through Lucien, refuses to accept belief in the usual hostile derogation of a people as a whole. He virtually repeats Burke's view that one cannot indict a whole people. He shows that each of the various nations of Europe has virtues as well as vices and holds that a recognition of this

fact is nearer the truth. "Yes," he says, "the Jews are considered ignoble. Reverse the verdict and you should arrive within a reasonable distance of the truth." Thus he enumerates the Jewish virtues: "The Jews have monopolized the gold of the world; they compose 'Robert the Devil,' act 'Phedre,' sing 'William Tell,' give commissions for pictures and build palaces, write 'Reisebilder' and wonderful verse; they are more powerful than ever, their religion is accepted, they have lent money to the Holy Father himself."

Thus, in one breath the great French novelist crowns Meyerbeer, composer of "Robert the Devil," Rachel, the actress in "Phedre," and Heine, author of the "Reisebilder," because they were Jews. The only name of a Jewish singer in "William Tell" that has come down to posterity is that of John Braham.

Balzac's introduction of Jewish criminals in his novels has been put to ill usage. When anti-Semitism broke out in France during the Third Republic, he was imitated but misrepresented by writers who published vile anti-Semitic novels. These were written with malicious intent; Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, drew Jewish criminal types, but he made it emphatic that these types were criminals only because they were Jews, and the implication was that all Jews were criminals. Balzac, on the contrary, drew more French criminals than he did Jewish, and he never implied that his Jewish criminals were such because they were Jewish.

It also is of interest that the genius of Balzac has won special admiration from Jews, particularly Georg Brandes and Stefan Zweig, whose second work on Balzac, on which he had been working for ten years and which was to be his *magnum opus*, appeared posthumously. However, the greatest monument erected to Balzac was by a Jew, Anatole Cerfberr, who conceived the idea of a Repertory of "The Human Comedy," giving a detailed biography of every character. As a similar idea came to another man, Jules Christophe, they combined their efforts and produced a work crowned by the French Academy to which there is no comparison. It is absolutely indispensable to the Balzac student.

# NEW BOOKS

"Blessed is the Match," by Marie Syrkin. The Jewish Publication Society of America and Alfred A. Knopf Co.

THIS is a book which will inspire a new sense of pride and dignity in the heart of every Jew. To a non-Jew who will read it—and how I wish that countless numbers of them would read it—it will give a new understanding and a new appreciation of the Jew; it will reveal a picture of a Jew such as he has never imagined.

We are accustomed to read of the sufferings and the tortures which the Jew underwent in the Hitler era. This book tells a different story; it tells of the heroism of the Jew in those years, of his undaunted spirit, of the bravery that he displayed in fighting the Hitler hordes in Europe, Africa and other fronts. The author is not interested in pointing out the role of the Jewish soldiers in the Allied armies. That she left to others. She was interested in revealing facts (which, alas, few know) of the role that the Jewish partisans played fighting underground in the very lands of the enemies, and above all, of the remarkable feats of valor performed by the Palestinian Jews, who joined these underground forces and often were the leading spirits in their adventurous undertakings.

We have read much about the uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto. But nowhere have we seen such a graphic portrayal, based upon facts, of an event that will go down in the annals of history, an event showing how the Jews of Warsaw "died with honor" because the only life they wanted was "a life with honor."

The story of the parachutists leaving their new found home in Palestine to bring rescue to their ill-fated brethren in the hells of Europe, their ingenuity in making contacts with fellow Jews, and the bravery with which they faced their captors, is one of the most dramatic tales recorded in any literature. The exploits of Hannah Senesch, who has become the national heroine in Palestine, is the most fascinating of all.

And finally, the author describes the working of the Haganah, in Palestine, its role in organizing the underground

work in Europe and in fashioning the armor of protection, as it were, for those who are in Palestine and, even more so, for those who strive to enter the Land of Promise.

All this is told in a style that is simple, yet eloquent and stirring. The reader is held spell-bound from beginning to end. All who read this book will be grateful to the author for an enriching experience.

"A Palestine Picture Book"—*Photographs by Jakob Rosner. Schocken Books, New York.*

THIS is a volume that tells the story of Palestine in pictures only; and it is remarkable to see how effective the story is. Perhaps it is due to the perfect art that this photographer displays; it may be due to the richness of the Palestine scenes that are revealed. The effect, however, is clear—the reader is held fascinated by the striking views of both the old and the new with which Palestine abounds.

The book is divided in six sections, portraying the land itself—its scenic beauty from the snow-clad peak of Mount Hermon to the low depths of the Dead Sea. Included also are striking views of the remains of a 4th century synagogue at Capernaum, recently excavated. The next section consists of views of the Jordan, its gradual descent into Lake Kennereth, with its beautiful cities and villages at its shores. This is followed by views of two modern cities, Haifa and Tel Aviv; and then the rural settlements. A most interesting section is devoted to the Yemenite Jews in Palestine, their picturesque types, their occupations, their young at school and play. The concluding section shows views of Jerusalem—the old and the new—rich in its varied styles, historic monuments and the creations of the new Jew of our day.

This is a book that will appeal to everyone. It will be an ornament for every home, and should, by all means, adorn every Jewish home. It will make a beautiful gift.

"Schocken Books" deserves our gratitude for having produced such an exquis-

itely beautiful volume to portray the beauty and grandeur of old and new Eretz Yisrael.

"A Handbook on Judaism, as Professed and Practiced Through the Ages," by Dr. Meyer Waxman. Bloch Publishing Co.

DESPITE the fact that the latter years have witnessed the appearance of many books on Jewish interest, very few have appeared which deal specifically with the Jewish religion. Most of those which have appeared are for children, and treat the subject superficially. We therefore welcome this volume, which fills a great need in Jewish life in America.

Dr. Waxman is a notable Jewish scholar who has already enriched our literature. His great work, "A History of Jewish Literature," is today one of the outstanding and recognized texts in that field. He has now rendered an additional service of merit to our people in writing "A Handbook on Judaism." This is a book for an intelligent reader who wants to become familiar with the beliefs entertained and the practices observed by the Jew throughout the ages. It is important to have such a clear and concise presentation, for, to quote the author, "In this period of Jewish history, when Jewish life and Jewish thought are undergoing many changes, it is desirable to provide a succinct statement of the traditional Jewish pattern of life and thought for the average Jew, and the non-Jew as well. Such a formulation may serve, at the least, as a backdrop against which the varied patterns of our own day may be viewed."

The author does not sermonize, nor plead, nor propagandize. He states facts, and states them well and clearly. The average American Jew, who has not the advantage of a good formal Jewish education, will find here a mine of valuable information about our faith which will help him better to understand and to appreciate what gave meaning and beauty to the life of the Jew in the past. And the Jew who is blessed with Jewish

knowledge will also find here great interest in the logical and well-planned presentation of this important theme.

"*A History of the Jews*," by Solomon Grayzel. The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THERE has been a great need for a well-written, popular history of the Jews, and Dr. Grayzel has ably filled this need. We do have other good histories, but some are too technical, written for the serious student; others are too popular, giving only the highlights of our past presented in story fashion. Dr. Grayzel has succeeded in writing a real history text book, giving the most essential and important facts, and at the same time presenting this material in a manner that will hold the attention of every intelligent reader.

Dr. Grayzel, out of the richness of his experience as a teacher of Jewish history, knows the latest techniques and methods of presenting an historic theme, and this volume amply demonstrates this fact. It is not just an account of great personalities and their achievements, nor just the record of Jewish sojourn in various lands. It is the dramatic portrayal of Jewish life as affected by the various peoples and civilizations with which it came in contact, and by the complicated social and economic movements in the more modern times. It is an interpretive presentation of Jewish history from the destruction of the first Temple in 586 B.C.E. down to our own times.

No work, covering such a vast period of time in one volume, can be perfect. Some may feel that one or more of the periods or movements should have been treated at greater length. But these are criticisms that can be made of every such effort. Dr. Grayzel is deserving of high praise for presenting to the Jewish and non-Jewish reader a text in Jewish history that will give the reader the essential facts, and that can also be read with pleasure, delight and interest.

"*American Promise*"—*A History of the Jews in the New World*, by Sulamith Ish Kishor. Behrman House, New York.

THIS is an excellently written story of the Jew in America from his first arrival on these shores to this day. It will appeal particularly to young people, as the author has the unique gift of holding the

interest of the youthful reader, and should make an excellent text for high school students. Older people, too, will find the book interesting, and will learn many facts about the role which the Jew has played in the growth and development of America. It should give readers a new appreciation of the place and function of the Jew as citizen of our beloved land.

"*King Lear*," by William Shakespeare. Translated into Yiddish by Dr. A. Asen.

DR. ASEN has already enriched Yiddish culture by having translated into that language some of the greatest gems in English literature. Longfellow, Byron, Tennyson, Walt Whitman, Thomas Moore—are some of the authors whose poems are now greatly appreciated by Yiddish readers because of Dr. Asen's beautiful translations. The *Rubayat of Omar Kayam* and all the sonnets of Shakespeare have also been made available in the Yid-

dish tongue through his indefatigable and capable pen.

And now he offers us the great work of Shakespeare, *King Lear*, in the Yiddish language. Dr. Asen is not only a capable translator, but also a gifted poet himself. It is this unique combination which he possesses that makes this work—like all his work—so beautiful. He is able to transmit not only the meaning of the words, but the poetic richness inherent in every phrase. The reader is carried away by the charm of the language and the richness of the poetic quality of the entire work. One acquires a new appreciation of the Yiddish language, of its capability to express the most sensitive feelings of the human heart.

Dr. Asen deserves the thanks of every lover of Yiddish, and we hope that he will continue to render many more classics of English literature in the language which is still spoken and loved by millions of our people throughout the world.

## HEBREW AT ERASMUS HALL H. S.

IN A previous statement we urged all who attend or about to enter Erasmus Hall High School to elect Hebrew. Further details follow:

Erasmus Hall High School, the oldest secondary school in the State of New York, will add Hebrew to its curriculum for the coming semester—thus becoming the twenty-third school in this city to teach Hebrew as a modern language.

The announcement was made by Maximilian Moss, member of the Board of Education, who stated that a recent analysis by the Board indicated that while enrollment for other languages decreased or remained static, registration for Hebrew in high schools and junior high schools increased about six per cent. Approximately 3200 students are now enrolled for this course throughout the city.

Mr. Moss stated that since 1929, when Hebrew was admitted on a par with other languages taught in the New York City public high schools, the number of applicants for the course has increased annually. "It has always been the firm belief of the Board of Education," he

said, "that the American traditions should motivate its attitudes in spirit as well as in words. It was felt that Hebrew culture, one of the main bedrocks upon which our country was founded, is of great interest and concern to a large number of our citizens. Hebrew and Hebrew culture should have an equal place in the school curriculum and in extra-curricular activities along with other languages and cultures."

Like other high schools in the city, Erasmus Hall will offer Hebrew as an elective with full graduation, college entrance and Regents credits. Students who have studied Hebrew elsewhere may receive one year's advanced credit upon application.

Mr. Moss pointed out that according to the rules of the Board of Education, students desiring to study Hebrew who are assigned to high schools not offering the course, may apply for transfers to schools in zones where the subject is given. With more high schools adding Hebrew to their curriculum, the problem of transferring students is minimized.



WHEN Henry came out on the lawn, on the first night of his return home from school, Mac, his next door neighbor, who was watering the grass, beckoned him over. Mac and his wife had lived in the neighborhood since Henry was a kid—and his yard had always been the best kept on the block.

"The other night your Dad was showing me those Lugers you brought back," said Mac. "Guess you got pretty handy with a gun while you were away in the army."

Then he turned the nozzle of the hose until the water was a fine spray. "It's about the Boling place across the street—that's why I called you over. Guess you know old man Boling sold it while you were down at school. Some realty company bought it and Boling's been renting the last few months."

Absently Henry flipped his cigarette on the grass. Mac stopped talking and an odd expression came into his eyes. It was like that everytime you did something to his yard. "I'm sorry, Mac," said Henry, and picked up the butt. Mac's face relaxed.

The Boling place, a light yellow brick cottage, was across the street, down about half a block. Henry remembered one day before the house had been built, when there had been only an empty lot and old man Boling and Chester had stalked through the weeds. "My daddy's gonna build a house here," said Chester.

That was Henry's first meeting with him. He couldn't have been over seven then, and it was surprising how little he had changed in all the years he and Henry had grown up together.

Mac said, "The Bolings were really planning to go to Los Angeles. The boy's death just crushed 'em—but the housing shortage being what it was, they decided to stay here for a time."

The fragrance of the wetted grass—the scent of Mac's gardenias—brought back old memories to Henry. He and Chester used to sit on the front step, pulling twigs off the cedars, talking about the latest model bombers . . . discussing the war . . . anxious to get into the fight.

Good old Chester, he thought, peering down the street and noticing for the first time, the tall cypress that stood in the

## *They Didn't Want the Jewish Family in Their Neighborhood—All But One Man*

### CYPRESS BY THE WALK

By SYLVAN KARCHMER

Boling's front walk. It shot up, higher than any of the house tops on the block. Slender, unbelievably green, it swayed gently in the early evening breeze, bringing to his mind some vague imagery . . . he knew not what, something reminding him of Chester.

"Now," said Mac, interrupting his thoughts. "This is what I'm gettin' at. In March the real estate people sold the house to a little liquor dealer down on the south side. He and his wife and half a dozen brats—that's who's going to live in the Boling place. They made the Bolings get out last week—I saw 'em move their things."

"Gee," said Henry. He looked at the cypress again and realized he hated to see them go. "That tree over there, Mac." He pointed to the Boling's yard. "Sprang up fast while I was gone."

Mac gave it a brief glance. "Yep, those cypresses grow fast. Now let me tell you what we did. We called on this Abie Machell and we advised him to sell the Boling house . . . not to move in."

"I don't follow you," said Henry.

"Look," cried Mac. "You were a paratrooper in the army—you did your share and all that, and what's more, Chester Boling was your best pal. You certainly ain't gonna sit by and see his poor old folks evicted by some greasy little—well, some foreigner, who can't even talk English decent. We told him frankly he'd never be accepted in this neighborhood."

He picked up the hose and turned the nozzle until the water came out in a steady, hard stream. It dug a hole in the soil by the rosebushes. He adjusted the flow so that the water came with less force.

"What I got in mind," he said, "just in case they're stubborn and try to move in . . . is a few nights' vigilante duty in front of little Abie's house. Of course," he added quickly, "after the way we warned him, my guess is he won't even try to move in."

While talking, he nudged Henry's arm.

"There they are," he said. "The Machells. Just look at 'em."

A shining black car had pulled up by the cypress in the Boling's yard. A troupe of children tumbled out. They raced up the walk, pulling leaves off Mrs. Boling's arbor vitae, as they ran on the porch. Henry sat on the step while Mac went in to change his shirt, and watched Abie Machell, who was very round-shouldered, help his wife out of the car. He saw them stare at the cypress. These strangers in Chester's yard left a bitter taste in his mouth . . .

"Ready?" asked Mac and they came down the front walk.

Two dark-skinned little girls were playing on the steps at the Boling's. When they saw Henry and Mac, they fled around the house. Henry laughed at the confusion in their black, sparkling eyes. "Sure are pretty," he commented to Mac.

Mac merely grunted.

Mrs. Machell was standing by the French door that opened to the porch. Now that Henry was close to her, he saw she was rather attractive. For a moment he imagined she might have been one of those Italian women in Rimini, standing guard over her gutted home, watching—with eyes that were soft and liquid and harassed—the GIs strolling down the street. There was something indefinitely familiar, too, in the tired expression on her face, and in the unconcealed anxiety of her glance, as it passed questioningly from Mac to Henry.

"Good evening," she said, but her voice held no welcome, only nervousness and suspense.

Mac looked at her as if he were going to spit. "Where's your husband?" he demanded. Henry had heard him use that same tone of voice to the colored man who worked in his yard.

A little brunette tot, with rich,

creamy-colored skin, was clutching her mother's skirt. "Call Papa," said Mrs. Machell.

In a few moments he came out. He guessed the purpose of their visit and asked them, "We have done bad by you, so you should come like this?"

His was a soft, melodic accent. A black, unruly lock of hair kept falling over his forehead. He brushed it back with fingers that were slightly trembling. Henry tried to remember where he had heard that kind of accent before. These people were so familiar . . .

"Listen," said Mac. "What we got to say won't take us long: this house belonged to a neighbor of ours. The only kid he had was killed in the Pacific. You forced his folks out so you could move in—now I want to tell you Chester Boling's neighbors will never stand for that."

Henry saw Machell's dark cheeks flush. "Abiel!" Mrs. Machell spoke hurriedly. Her voice was a shrill whisper in a language Henry could not understand. Then she turned on the children, who had gathered in the doorway, and scolded them for listening.

There must have been five of them, Henry noticed. They had narrow shoulders and one of the boys wore a gold brace on his teeth. The girls had deep-dark, tender little faces and eyes round and large.

"For this young man's death we are sorry," said Machell, turning to Henry. "But is it our fault—because we bought this house?"

His words trailed off indecisively, and suddenly looking at the faces of the Machells, Henry remembered the jargon, the gestures . . .

He was back at Pomigiliano, the airport outside Naples, waiting to hitch a ride back to his outfit. A sergeant and a corporal—going to Ancona—were sitting on the grass beside him. "You think maybe we can catch a ride?" the sergeant kept asking Henry. His features were heavy and his coloring, like the Machells', dark. "The corporal and me gotta get back," he said. "In the States the corporal's wife just had a kid. We're gonna do some tall celebrating up at Ancona."

You could hear his voice all over the field. Annoyed, Henry moved out of range of the conversation, and waited in

the shade of the B-26 until the pilot came up.

The pilot was a little dubious about giving the sergeant and his friend a ride, since they carried no chutes, but the sergeant kept wheedling until finally the pilot gave in.

The sergeant was at the door of the bomber first. Inside he called out, "Dubs on the seat." There wasn't much room in the plane, and Henry and the corporal squatted on the floor. "Say," cried the sergeant, "is that a parachute bundle over there? Don't get my seat. Jeez, what luck to find it!"

Henry tried to read the Stars and Stripes, but the sergeant's voice kept pace with the motor. He talked a mile a minute, and every word was accompanied by a gesture of his hands. Henry was disgusted.

They were over a low, sloping plain near Foggia, when he noticed the plane had commenced to list. Almost immediately a convulsive shudder ran through the bomber. The motor sputtered and died away. Henry clutched his chute and started tightening the strap. He didn't need the pilot to tell him what was wrong.

"Better get your chute ready," he yelled.

The sergeant leaped up from his seat; excitedly, he waved his hands and started jibbering in that foreign language Henry couldn't understand. What's he scared about, he thought, he's got a chute . . .

The pilot called through the interplane phone, "Take it easy, fellers. I'm dropping—get ready to jump."

"How do you work this thing?" asked the sergeant. But it was the corporal's voice that rang in Henry's ears. "What'll I do?" he moaned, wild with fright. He had no chute, and Henry, adjusting his own, remembered the corporal talking about his wife and baby back in the States. Gee, he thought, what a way to die . . .

And then it happened: the loud-mouthed sergeant was taking off his chute. "Strap it on quick," he cried to the corporal.

The corporal stared wildly around him. "Who, me?" he cried. He tried to get to his feet, swayed and fell to the floor.

Henry yelled at the sergeant, "You're crazy, put that back on."

But the sergeant paid him no attention. "Take it—you ain't got all day."

And still the corporal couldn't comprehend. He sat on the floor, the tears ran down his cheeks. Finally the sergeant helped him with the chute, as Henry swung open the door. A great blinding gust of wind struck his face. "You there, jump." Henry pushed the corporal. Then poised in the door, he slowly turned his head and for a second his eyes met the doomed sergeant's. "Good luck, captain," called the sergeant from the floor of the plane. Henry did not say, "that was decent of you" nor even "goodbye." He took a deep breath and stepped forward into the air . . . without saying a word.

Now Mac's voice from the walk aroused him. "Coming?"

Henry frowned. "Just a minute," he said. He walked over to Machell and extended his hand, introducing himself.

Both Machell and his wife looked blankly at him.

"Trouble we must have yet," cried Mrs. Machell. Her large shoulders shook disquietingly and Henry saw the sergeant again. You would have thought he would have been the first to jump and instead . . . "Good night," he said quickly to the Machells . . .

Two nights later he was just finishing his supper when Mac called him from outside. "They didn't listen," said Mac. "They moved in anyway. Well, we've been talking it over around here. Now you just oil up one of those Lugers you got . . ."

"Mac," said Henry slowly "They didn't do anything to bring on this trouble."

"Well, you're the only one in the neighborhood who thinks that," Mac said testily. "I've talked to lots of the boys, and they're not anymore anxious than I am to have that foreign element in this neighborhood."

Henry peered through the twilight at the cypress in Chester's yard. "I'd leave 'em alone, Mac."

"That element!" Mac grunted. "Why, first thing you know those kids will be over in my yard picking my roses."

"Be a calamity," laughed Henry. But

it worried him—all the neighbors siding with Mac . . .

"Well, if you change your mind," said Mac. "There'll be lots of fun tonight—scaring the daylighters outa 'em." Then he stopped, and walked across the lawn.

"Just a minute." Henry followed him. "I don't know who-all in the neighborhood's gonna be there tonight, Mac, but you might pass the word along, there will be trouble if they come. I'm not much at arguing, but it might be pretty serious if you go through with it."

Mac opened his mouth and stared at Henry. "I'll be deadgum," he muttered.

Henry waited until dark. Then he went to his room. Before loading the Lugers, he examined them carefully. When he came downstairs, his folks were sitting on the front porch. "Going out for a while," he said. "Might be late getting back."

He came up to the Machell's from the opposite side of the block, and as he waited on the porch, he noticed a rich heavy food odor. Did garlic smell like that, he wondered. It was funny, here of all places, he should smell it—on the Boling's porch. For a moment he heard Mac saying: "I just don't like that element." Then he laughed quietly to himself. What an odor, he thought.

Machell had been eating supper. He was holding a napkin in his hand when he came to the door.

"Can I talk to you alone?" said Henry. Machell spoke to the children and they left the room. "It's trouble," he explained, and held out one of the Lugers. "Think you can use this?"

For a moment Machell seemed to shrink back. Then he put his napkin on the table and his hand grasped the weapon. Mrs. Machell had been hiding behind the door. She rushed in now and held her husband's arm, talking rapidly in the strange tongue Henry could not understand—but her voice sounded frightened.

Machell touched her shoulder. "Now, Mama," he said in a quiet, grave voice. "Is this a way to act when the young man has come to help us. Better you should be quiet. It is nothing to worry."

She pointed to the gun.

"Now, Mama," he scolded her in his gentle voice. "Go back, finish in the kitchen with supper. Maybe even a glass

of tea you could make for him. And some of your strudel."

"I'll tell you," said Henry. "I might've made it worse than it is. But if we chase 'em off tonight, I got a feeling there won't be any more trouble." And briefly he explained the situation.

Machell's eyes were shining. "Why did you come like this tonight?"

Henry lighted a cigarette and took a long time to blow out the match. Why had he come? He didn't know—it wasn't that clear in his mind. But when he looked at Machell, he saw the dark, troubled face of the sergeant; he could hear him murmuring, "Good luck, captain." He was going to be dead in five minutes, thought Henry, and I didn't even say goodbye . . .

No, he didn't know how to answer Machell. He exhaled the smoke in silence, and sat down to wait in the darkened room. He had visited here with Chester many times. Now the room was filled with strange food odors that had never been in the house before. His mind wandered to the men who must be forming outside—he wished he knew how many Mac had rounded up. There were just two of them here, he and Machell . . .

Waiting, he thought how much it was like that night at Cenina, before they had jumped. He was up at three in the morning, and as he ate his C-rations, a feeling of nervous expectancy filled his gut. If only Chester, my pal Chester, were here, he had mused that night. And now in Chester's own home he said it again . . . Suddenly he felt Machell's hand on his shoulder. He sat up.

From somewhere in the distance a lonely train whistle broke the stillness of the night. But nearer were muffled footsteps, that came closer. Henry opened the front door and peered out. The breeze brought the scent of the cypress to him. He noticed the street light on the corner was out. Far off a car backfired. He shivered as he stared into the impenetrable night.

Suppose Mac's got the whole neighborhood—suppose they were all against him! But he didn't want to think about that. At Cenina there had been hundreds of them, wedged so close together they could feel the poundings in each other's ribs—and there had been comfort in their close-

ness. Here his sole companion was this stoop-shouldered little guy, who'd never touched a gun.

Motioning to Machell, they crept forward to the porch and waited by the honeysuckle vine until they could distinguish the shadows moving stealthily across the lawn. In front was a tall man.

Henry was positive there were only five of them . . . five out of the whole neighborhood. That's all Mac could round up. He didn't know why, but he felt a whole lot better. His grip on the Luger tightened. "First guy comes any closer is gonna get some lead," he cried.

A hoarse whisper came up from the walk. "He's got a Luger."

The voice didn't sound like Mac's but it might have been. Shucks, he thought, they were nothing compared to the Jerries. At Cenina they were hiding in the bushes, behind the church wall, waiting to kill us as we dropped. But these jokers . . . "Better get going before I take a notion to shoot," he called. He was feeling fine now. He was going to have some fun.

Just to scare them, he raised the Luger, aiming it above the top of the cypress. It made a loud noise in the night. "That was some blast," he grinned to Machell. He could hear footsteps running down the walk. And then he remembered: there had been two cypress trees out there. He had forgotten all about the other one . . .

Machell was talking to him. "You think they come back, these men?"

"I'll leave you that Luger," said Henry. "But personally I don't think they will—not tonight nor any other night. But if they do, I'll be just down the street . . ."

His eyes were accustomed now to the darkness. He could see the lone cypress. Resisting the early morning breeze, it loomed tall and unbending against the sky. He remembered the day old man Boling had set the two trees out. "Here's one for Chester—and here's one for you, Henry . . . Now you boys see which grows taller."

Chester had said, "I'll take this one." But Henry couldn't remember which tree Chester had selected. Could it have been the cypress that had sickened and been removed—or was it this one that had sprung up, straight and perennially green, while they had been away fighting . . .



# NEWS OF THE MONTH

## IMPLEMENTING U. N. DECISION ON PALESTINE

Losing no time in proceeding with the implementation of the General Assembly's decision on the partition of Palestine, the United Nations began preparations for the departure of the five-member Implementation Commission. Work has also begun on the selection of a U.N. governor for the city of Jerusalem which, under the plan adopted, will be under the control of the Trusteeship Council.

The committee, which was appointed immediately after the Assembly had approved partition by a 33 to 13 vote, with 10 delegates abstaining and one absent, consists of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines.

Flushing Meadow was the scene of wild rejoicing after the tally had been announced. There was elation among the crowds in the galleries and the lobbies where Jews kissed each other and embraced members of the Jewish Agency delegation, congratulating them on their achievement. Non-Jewish delegates who supported partition were warmly congratulated by huge crowds.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, surrounded by press representatives, broke into tears while giving a statement to the press, and was unable to continue. It emphasized that the Jews are highly satisfied with the decision of the General Assembly, which marks a turning point in Jewish history.

"This noble decision to re-establish the Jewish State and restore the Jewish people to its rightful place in the family of nations will redound to the everlasting credit of the United Nations, and will be recorded as one of the most significant achievements," Dr. Silver said. "The Jewish people will forever be grateful to the nations which contributed to the decision. We are especially appreciative of the leadership provided by the United States and the Soviet Union, and are happy that in the solution of the Palestine problem these two great powers worked harmoniously together."

THE task of transporting 150,000 displaced Jews from Europe to Palestine within a short period and their temporary accommodation in Palestine until

**A** MINIMUM of \$250,000,000 was set as the 1945 goal of the United Jewish Appeal by the 1,200 delegates attending the UJA's national conference held in Atlantic City. The decision was reached following an all-day discussion in which leaders from Jewish communities throughout the country participated. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, was drafted by acclamation to serve again as general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal for the coming year. The conference also adopted a resolution urging that all sums above the \$250,000,000 "shall be devoted to the establishment of the Jewish State."

The \$250,000,000 quota was approved following the presentation of record-breaking budgets for the coming year by the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the United Service for New Americans, totalling \$395,367,000. Of this sum \$283,000,000 is required by the UPA and its constituent agencies, more than \$98,000,000 will be needed by the JDC and \$13,000,000 by the USNA.

☆

THE recent State Department embargo on the shipping of arms and ammunition to the Middle East, including the Jews in Palestine, was attacked here by Judge Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the American section of the Jewish National Fund. At a press conference, Judge Rothenberg declared that the U. S. Government's action was not understandable. "It is idle to say that the embargo also applies to the Arabs," he stated, adding: "The Jews are not attacking the Arabs, the Arabs are attacking the Jews. Moreover, the British admittedly have been

they take their place within the Jewish community's economic life will require upwards of \$400,000,000. Eliezer Kaplan, Jewish Agency treasurer, told an emergency meeting of the United Palestine Appeal board of directors.

☆

THE Jewish Agency has completed a blue-print for the Jewish Army and will be able to convert the unofficial militia, which is built around the Haganah, into a regular army at a moment's notice. For

## LATE NEWS

selling arms to the Arabs for a long time and they are well supplied."

☆

THE appointment of Solomon Dingol as editor-in-chief of *The Day*, Yiddish daily, was announced by Morris Weinberg, the paper's publisher. Mr. Dingol has been managing editor of *The Day* for many years and has been on the daily's staff for the past 25 years.

☆

MRS. LOUISE WATERMAN WISE, wife of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, died after a six-day illness. Mrs. Wise was an artist and a social worker. She helped found the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress and was its only president since 1931.

EFFORTS on the part of Egypt and Lebanon to precipitate a discussion on the legal merits of the Palestine question at the U.N. Security Council failed after the president of the Council, John D. L. Hoold of Australia, ruled that the session was obliged to limit itself to taking note of the General Assembly's decision to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states and could not embark on any discussion. After placing the Palestine case on its agenda, the Council deferred discussion on the issue indefinitely.

THE Zionist Organization of America has called on the Government of the United States "to facilitate the acquisition by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, through appropriate arrangements, of adequate military equipment for defense and security uses in Palestine." At the same time, it also urged the U. S. Government to "make available the necessary ships and facilities for the transportation of large numbers of Jews to Palestine for the resettlement in the Jewish state."

the time being, mobilization of Jewish youths is confined to those between 17 and 25, but the age limit may be extended upward if additional forces are needed.

The chief problem facing the Jewish authorities is the question of armaments. It will be for the U.N. commission to decide the type and quantity of arms to be allotted to the Jewish state. The problem is urgent since the steady withdrawal of British troops—20,000 are scheduled to leave during December—will seriously affect the ability of the British forces to maintain police and guard duties.

☆

THE American Jewish Conference concluded its fourth session at Chicago following the adoption of a decision, by 198 votes to six, to convert the organization into a permanent representative body of American Jewry.

The resolution recommending the conversion of the American Jewish Conference from a war-time organization into a permanent agency to act as spokesman for all Jews in the United States on domestic and foreign problems provides that "an organization, democratic in structure and representative of the American Jewish community, shall be established to secure and protect the rights and to promote the general welfare of the Jewish people here and abroad; and to enhance the contribution of the Jewish community to American democracy."

On the issue of including the domestic scene, principally the fight of anti-Semitism, within the purview of the proposed American Jewish Conference, the proposal that the organization act through the civic defense agencies was carried.

☆

JEWISH rabbinic and lay congregational organizations through the Synagogue Council of America, and Jewish community relations agencies through the National Community Relations Advisory Council, in an unprecedented action, have filed a single joint brief with the United States Supreme Court, in opposition to religious instruction classes in public schools.

Religious instruction of children always has been looked upon as a sacred responsibility and trust among Jews, the brief declares. But the Jewish organizations are convinced, it continues, that re-

ligious freedom and freedom of belief and worship can remain inviolate only so long as there is no intrusion of secular authority upon religious matters or of religious authority in secular affairs.

☆

SECRETARY of Commerce Averill Harriman has called on Congress to authorize the admission into the United States of an "adequate" number of displaced persons, pointing out that most of them were persons with varied skills which could be of benefit to the United States.

☆

CAMPAIGNS to sell "shekels" are under way in 600 major communities in this country, it was revealed here by the U. S. Central Shekel Board. The board, consisting of representatives of all Zionist organizations and parties, hopes to sell at least 2,000,000 "shekels," which entitle holders to vote for delegates to the next World Zionist Congress.

☆

THE Haganah will suspend "illegal" immigration to Palestine in favor of shipping arms for the defense of the new state —by the same clandestine methods, if necessary—a Haganah officer who just arrived in this country, indicated at a press conference.

Speaking under the auspices of the Americans for Haganah, Theodore Kollek, wartime liaison officer between Haganah and British intelligence, added that the arms needed by the Jewish militia will be purchased legally, but will be shipped by all possible methods.

☆

JEWS and Arabs will be permitted to serve on the staff of the U.N. Implementation Commission, it was learned here.

A new ruling issued by Secretary-General Trygve Lie reverses a previous ban on inclusion of Jews, Arabs or Britons on the staff of about 60 persons which will work with the implementation commission. A number of U. S. Jews employed by the U.N. are now expected to be eligible for important positions on the secretarial staff.

☆

WILLIAM EDLIN, editor of the Yiddish daily, the *Jewish Day*, died of a heart attack at the age of 69. He had long been active in the field of Jewish journalism and for a time specialized in music and drama criticism. His last published

work was an editorial in Sunday's *Day* hailing the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine.

☆

JEWISH leaders in various countries of Europe are pessimistic concerning the effectiveness of the inter-religious groups

## President's Committee Demands End of Quota System in Universities

PROMPT elimination of the "quota system" in many schools and colleges throughout the United States which exclude Jews, Negroes and others is called for in a report of the President's Commission on Higher Education, issued this week by the White House. The commission assailed the quota system as "certainly un-American" and unjustifiable "on any grounds compatible with democratic principles."

President Truman, in a statement accompanying the report, said that the nation is "challenged by the need to insure that higher education take its proper place in our national effort to strengthen democracy at home and to improve our understanding of our friends and neighbors everywhere in the world."

to eradicate anti-Semitism, Dr. Everett Clinchy, president of the American National Conference of Christians and Jews, declared here at a press conference. Nevertheless, Christian and Jewish leaders are going ahead with plans to set up in the near future local Christian-Jewish councils in 18 cities in Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, he said.

☆

THE Jewish National Fund will have to continue purchasing land for the resettlement of refugees and the establishment of new colonies in Palestine after the new Jewish State is proclaimed, Elias M. Epstein, director of the overseas department of the J.N.F., declared. He pointed out that the state would succeed in the title only to state lands now in possession of the Palestine Government. Under any circumstances the government would have to utilize that land for the benefit of all inhabitants, Arabs as well as Jews.

# NEWS OF THE CENTER

## Special Young People's Service This Friday Night

THIS Friday, December 26th, at our late lecture services which begin at 8:30 o'clock, we shall have our annual special Young People's Service dedicated to the problems of Jewish Youth and Jewish Life. Rabbi Levinthal and Rabbi Saltzman will lead in the services and we shall have brief messages from the following: Irvin Rubin, President of the Greater New York Region of the Young People's League of the United Synagogue, will speak on "The Synagogue and Our Youth"; Miss Muriel Goldberg on "Zionism and Our Youth"; Benjamin Weiner on "Palestine Pioneering and Our Youth"; Benjamin Zirn will speak on "The Jewish College Student and Jewish Life"; David Gold, President of our Young Folks League, will extend the greetings of welcome. This will be an unusually interesting service and we hope that all sons and daughters of our members will attend.

Cantor Sauler will render a vocal selection and lead in the congregational singing.

## Members Urged to Audition for Male Choir

FIFTEEN male voices have already been accepted for the Center Synagogue Choir which will begin to perform at Sabbath morning services on January 17, 1948. The choir will sing in four part harmony and lead the congregation in all responses. Several new congregational melodies will be introduced.

The group will also study a repertoire of the latest Palestinian melodies arranged brilliantly for male chorus.

Auditions will continue for another week and fifteen additional voices will be added. Members of the Center are urged to forward this information to their friends and acquaintances possessing good singing voices. Those interested will please call or write to Mr. Julius Grossman, Music Director of the Brooklyn Jewish Center.

## HEBREW SCHOOL NEWS

IMPRESSIVE assemblies celebrating the U.N. decision creating a Jewish state were held on Monday and Tuesday, December 1 and 2, 1947, by the faculty and students of the Hebrew and Religious Schools. The program consisted of the following: Salute to the flag; The Hebrew pledge; America; Hatikvah; Ps. 137—read by Rabbi M. Saltzman; Hevenu Shalom Aleichem (song); The Jewish flag—recited by Lila Silverman and Patricia Morris; Onward, On to Palestine (song); Herzl (a poem by Israel Zangwill)—recited by Jane Amster; A Song of Praise; Hora—Cantor Wm. Sauler; The New Jewish State—Rabbi M. Lewittes; Shehecheyanu (school).

The Chanukah celebration held on Sunday, December 7, 1947, proved to be one of the most successful in the history of the school. Highlights were the Choral Group songs, the blessing over the candles by Larry Levy, the "Menorah" playlet in Hebrew by the students of Mrs. Weinreb's first grade, "the 'Dreidel' Convention"—a playlet by Mr. I. Gabel's class, and brief addresses by Dr. Levinthal and Rabbi Saltzman. Peter Pan mystified the audience with a program of Chanukah magic. Rabbi M. H. Lewittes presided and Mr. Julius Grossman prepared the musical numbers. Parents in the audience praised the performance. One parent said, "I was deeply moved, especially by the Chanukah hymns. I was reminded of the first post-war celebration of Chanukah in Maastricht, Holland, just after the city was liberated by Allied troops."

A special theater party in honor of the choral group, which has done such excellent work, will be held on Sunday, December 28, 1947, at 2:30. The group will see a performance of "Rich Man—Poor Man," a production of the Jewish Education Committee theater for children. The play is an adaptation of a story by the famous Jewish writer, I. L.

Peretz, and has been staged by Samuel J. Citron, director of dramatics for the Jewish Education Committee. "Rich Man—Poor Man" is a colorful dramatic picture of Jewish life in Old Europe. The group will be led by Mr. Julius Grossman.

Students of the Hebrew and Religious Schools rendered notable service in connection with the S.O.S. special collection of foods and clothing on Sunday, November 30, 1947.

The following assisted in the S.O.S. collection:

Class VI—Mr. Shpall: Eileen Altman, Helen Aronow, Morton Bromberg and George Levy.

Class V—Mr. Edleheit: Donald Gelb, Martin Heilbrunn, Leonard Kabram, Conrad Lefkowitz, Phyllis Rovin, Joseph Serkez, Robert Spevack, David Teperson and Helen Wien.

Class IV—Mrs. Weinreb: Alan Richman.

Class IIIA3—Mrs. Beder: David Belsky, Cyrus Berlowitz, Daniel Cohen, Bernard Goldstein, Joseph Karp, Martin Kramer and Seymour Siegel.

Class IIIA4—Mr. Gabel: James Mitnick, Rudolph Stiftel, Robert Schreibman and Howard Strauss.

Class VII—Sunday School—Mr. Wadler: Nina Ballas, Francis Bernstein, Beverly Gass, Carol Kraft, Judy Lerner, Alyne Lobelson, Marcia Nurnberg, Phyllis Pearle, Joan Seligman, Sandra Shenkel, Sheila Weinstein and Arlene Zimmerman.

So far, the students of the Hebrew School have collected \$362.37 for the Jewish National Fund.

**Schedule for Latter Part of December**  
Tuesday, Dec. 30 — Morning classes (10:00-12:00).

Wednesday, Thursday, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, 1948 — Winter Vacation — no classes.



### Advance Notice

NEXT Friday evening, January 2nd, at the late services the sermon will be preached by Rabbi Manuel Saltzman. He will speak on the subject "Exile Or Diaspora?"

### Bar Mitzvah

A HEARTY Mazel Tov is extended to Dr. and Mrs. Morris Dworetzky of 200 Hewes Street on the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Irving, which will be celebrated at the Center this Sabbath morning, December 27th.

### Congratulations

HEARTIEST congratulations and best wishes are extended to the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Halper of 1640 President Street on the marriage of their son, Theodore, to Miss Selma Goldfarb, at the Center on December 23rd. Congratulations are also extended to the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Manes Malz. Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Helfand on the celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary on December 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Lederer of 474 Crown Street on their 25th wedding anniversary which was celebrated on December 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rose of 290 Empire Boulevard on the occasion of the celebration of their fifth wedding anniversary on December 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ross of 270 Crown Street, who announce the marriage of their daughter, Sondra, to Dr. Chester F. Elliot on December 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rubin of 473 Brooklyn Avenue on the celebration of their 25th wedding anniversary on December 26th.

### Acknowledgment of Gifts

WE acknowledge with thanks receipt of donations for the purchase of Prayer Books and Taleisim from the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Diker, in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of their sons, Charles and Bertram J.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goldsmith, in honor of the marriage of their son, Donald B.

Mr. Jacob Harmatz, in honor of the marriage of his son, Theodore.

Mr. Meyer Kenin, in memory of Mrs. Lizzie Kenin.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Lipton, in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Harry B.

Mr. Morris Levine, for his donation of books to the library.

### Junior Club Program

ON November 29th all the Saturday night Junior Clubs celebrated the proposal of the United Nations on the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. Palestinian songs were sung and the children participated in the dances of the Chalutzim.

Chanukah was celebrated on Saturday evening, December 13th, with a program that featured two original Chanukah skits prepared by the Tzofim and the Candle-Lites. The candle-lighting ceremony was done by the Maccabees and the Chanukah dances were given by the Vivalts. Mr. Julius Grossman, Musical Advisor, led in the Chanukah Festival songs.

Plans are being made for the celebration of "Jewish Music Month" in the very near future.

### Post Consecration Class

THE members of the previous Consecration classes at the Brooklyn Jewish Center met on Monday evening, December 8th, at a reception tendered by the Sisterhood in behalf of Rabbi Saltzman. Dr. Levinthal and Rabbi Saltzman addressed the group and Mrs. Morris B. Levine headed the Sisterhood committee which provided the refreshments at this affair.

Plans are being arranged for future meetings of the Post Consecration group and Working Committees met with Rabbi Saltzman on December 17th and 22nd to formulate plans which were made at the reception. This group is looking forward to a very successful season.

### New Year's Day Gym Schedule

THE following schedule will prevail in the Gym and Baths Department on Thursday, January 1st (New Year's Day), and will be open for men from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and for boys from 2 to 4 p.m.

### Junior League News

ON Thursday evening, December 30th, the Junior League will sponsor their "Vacation Dance" for the benefit of Haganah. All members are urged to attend this function and participate in this drive.

### Personals

MR. BEN AIN, Manager of the Center Basketball Team, represented the Brooklyn Jewish Center in a Jewish Welfare Board Ping-Pong Tournament and was awarded the prize of a bronze medal, competing against members of the various Centers in the city.

RABBI Mordecai H. Lewittes has been reappointed to serve on the United Synagogue Board of Education for the Metropolitan Area. The Board consists of 18 Rabbis, educators and laymen and has jurisdiction over all schools in congregations affiliated with the United Synagogue. In the two years of its existence, the Board has devoted its time to a number of projects designed to raise the teaching and educational standards of our congregational schools.

### Sabbath Services

FRIDAY evening services at 4:20.

Kindling of candles at 4:15.

Sabbath services, Parsha "Vayehi"—Genesis 47:28-50:26; Prophets—Kings 2:1-12, will commence at 8:45 a.m.

Mincha services, Saturday at 4:20.

Rabbi Levinthal will preach on the weekly portion of the Torah.

Rabbi Manuel Saltzman will lecture in Yiddish this Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p.m.

### Daily Services

MORNING services at 8:00 o'clock.

Mincha services at 4:20 p.m.

### Employees' New Year's Gift Fund

IN view of the fact that the employees of the Center are prevented by rules of the institution from accepting gratuities throughout the year, the Center has established an annual New Year's Gift Fund.

Members are urged to make contributions to this fund.

### Dinner in Behalf of Seminary

A DINNER in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary will be held in our building on Thursday evening, January 8th, at 6 o'clock. The speakers will include Rabbi Israel H. Levinthal, Dr. Robert Gordis and Mr. Allan Strook, Chairman of the Seminary Board. Subscriptions to the dinner at \$5.00 per person may be made at the office of the Center.

## KOL NIDRE DONORS

Ellis Family (in memory of Jacob G. Ellis)

Pomerantz, Samuel L. (in memory of Mrs. Pomerantz' father—David Siegel)

Cohen, Emanuel (in memory of Mrs. Cohen's parents—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Frank, and Mr. Cohen's father—Gershon Cohen)

Glaubman, Joseph  
Rothkopf, Hyman

Bernard, Mrs. L. W.

Blacher, Charles

Brenner, Phillip

Brukenfeld, Morris

Goodstein, David

Goodstein, William

Graff, Saul (in memory of mother—Beckie Graff)

Halperin, Nathan

Hutt, Nathan

Levine, Morris B.

Miller, Morris (Crown St.)

Ostow, Kalman I.

Parnes, Louis

Polsky, Archie

Preston, Harry

Rosen, Meyer A.

Rothkopf, Abraham

Spatt, Dr. Moses

Stark, Abe

Sussman, Sol

Zeit, Harry

Zinn, Samuel (in memory of departed parents)

Brenner, Louis

Zinn, Martin

Rinzler, Samuel

Sklar, Betsy

Siegler, Dr. Samuel L.

Aaron, Joseph I.

Ballas, Max

Bernstein, Samuel

Blumberg, Joseph N.

Burros, Elias

Dilbert Charles

Fortunoff, J. A.

Frieman, Reuben

Goldberg, Max

Greene, Harry (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seinfel)

Halperin, Israel

Halperin, Louis

Hirsch, Mrs. Morris (in memory of Mr. Morris Hirsch)

Isaacs, Edward

Kaplan, Benjamin

Katlowitz, Harry S.

Krebs, Moe

Lazarowitz, Joseph

Joseph, Arthur; Leibler, Roy M.; Posner, Herbert (in memory of Abraham and Rebecca Posner)

Leventhal, Julius

Leventhal, Norman

Mitrani, Solomon H.

Rubin, Morris

Saffer, Louis

Schiff, Lawrence

Schneider, Samuel A.

Shapiro, Abraham

Shapiro, Nathan D.

Sokoloff, Ralph

Swarzman, Oscar

Witty, Albert

Walk, Frank

Yanowitz, Herman

Bernstein, Alex

Smerling, Samuel

Abrams, Harold (in memory of Abraham Kaplan)

Amster, Sol

Belfer, Rubin

Berke, Barney

Berman, Dr. Harry

Bernhardt, Maurice

Daum, Louis (in memory of Mrs. Daum's parents)

Dubenstein, Mary

Dubrow, Benjamin (in memory of sister—Rebecca Goldberg)

Eaton, Jack

Feldman, Samuel

Finkelstein, Dr. Reuben

Fleisher, Philip

Fortunoff, Max (in memory of Louis Fortunoff)

Gabriel, Barnett

Garlin, Isidor

Glasser, Abraham

Gluckstern, Simon

Goldberg, Morris (in memory of mother—Eve Finkelstein)

Goldberg, Samuel H.

Goldstein, Dr. Max

Goldstein, Hon. Nathaniel L.

Gottlieb, Aaron

Halperin, Mrs. Minnie (in memory of husband—Simon Halperin)

Hecht, Dr. Darwin

Hirsch, Mrs. Ida

Hyde, Dr. William (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schlestein)

Jackson, Nathaniel H. (in memory of Rebecca and Isidor Stricks and Sadie Jackson)

Kamenetzky, S.

Kenin, Louis

Klein, Robert

Lack, David S.

Leibler, Roy M.

Levenson, Julius (in memory of father—Meyer Levenson)

Levin, Philip A.

Levine, Louis

Lipson, Sidney J. (in memory of father and mother—Rebecca and Samuel Lipson)

Marcus, Dr. Lazarus

Melker, Abraham R.

Morris, Joseph

Nelson, Dr. Louis S.

Ottenstein, Morris Z.

Posner, Rose (in memory of husband—Louis Posner)

Raabin, Herman D.

Rabinowitz, Dr. Harris M.

Rachmil, Hyman

Ratner, A. E.

Reiner, Herbert H. (in memory of beloved parents and brother)

Riker, I. Jerome (in memory of father—Joseph Riker)

Rosenfeld, Irving

Rosenfeld, Isidor B.

Rosenfeld, Jacob (in memory of Morris and Pauline Rosenfeld)

Rothkopf, Morris

Salit, Mrs. Kate (in memory of husband—Mr. Harris Salit)

Salwen, Nathan

Schaeffer, Frank

Schein, Louis

Schrier, Isaac

Schrier, Mrs. Katie

Shapiro, Thomas A.

Siegel, Harry (in memory of beloved parents—Morris Siegel and Herman and Sarah Safier)

Smerling, William C.

Spiegel, Simon

Stelzer, A. J.

Stoloff, Dr. Benjamin

Swarzman, Herman

Teperson, Dr. H. I.

Weinstein, Isidor

Weiss, Samuel (in memory of beloved mother—Jennie Goldstein)

Wohl, Mrs. Sophie

Zechnowitz, Jacob (in memory of Frances Zechnowitz)

Forst, Emanuel

Gray, Isidor (in memory of beloved daughter—Yetine Lorraine Gray)

Rosof, Al and Murray (in memory of Benjamin and Abraham Rosof)

Gellis, Mrs. Jennie

Goody, Charles

Heimowitz, Joseph

Hurwitz, Mervin

Kaufmann, Leo

Lowenfeld, Isidor

Wender, Morris D.

Bershad, John

Breier, Henry

Dressner, George M.

Enis, Harry N.

Froelich, Henry

Gitlin, Dr. Milton F. (in memory of beloved father)

Goldberger, Arnold

Goldblatt, Sidney (in memory of Libby Blumenthal)

Gottlieb, Irving J.

Horowitz, Sol

Kabram, Saul (in memory of Annie Kleinman)  
 Levine, Dr. David  
 Levy, Mrs. Harry (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Max Moskowitz)  
 Markowe, Benjamin  
 Mines, Jacob  
 Prince, Mrs. Frances  
 Schrier, Heyman  
 Weinstein, Albert A.  
 Zirinsky, Harry

Abraham, Simon  
 Aminoff, Michael (in memory of father and mother)  
 Anderman, Max  
 Atlas, Bertha E. and Hazel E. (in memory of Nettie Atlas—mother of Hazel and Sheldon Atlas)  
 Axelrad, Jack (in memory of Adolph Silberstein—late president of Young Folks League)  
 Barnett, Paul  
 Beispel, Philip S. (in memory of parents)  
 Bergmann, Bernard J.  
 Blickstein, Harry  
 Blum, Michael H.  
 Dan, Dr. Julius M.  
 Douglas, Dr. William  
 Eisner, Felix  
 Fried, Dr. Harry (in memory of Mrs. Fried's father—Samuel Geberer)  
 Friedman, Morris (in memory of parents)  
 Gitelstein, George (in memory of beloved father—Meyer Gitelstein)

Gittleman, Dr. Isaac F.  
 Goldman, A. L.  
 Goldsmith, Emanuel  
 Goldstein, Harry (in memory of Joseph and Breina Goldstein)  
 Helfand, Hyman (in memory of Samuel Alperstein)  
 Hoffman, Jack  
 Hoffman, Louis (Montgomery St.)  
 Horowitz, Irving S.  
 Jackman, James J.  
 Josephy, Meyer  
 Kaplan, Leonard (in honor of son—Robert Andrew)  
 Kleiman, Louis  
 Klein, K. Karl (in memory of beloved mother—Yetta Klein)  
 Klein, Mrs. Lillian C. (in memory of husband, Louis Klein)  
 Klinghoffer, Morton  
 Kuperstein, Dr. David  
 Leaks, Dora  
 Levy, Jeremiah  
 Markoff, Dr. Samuel T.  
 Mattikow, Dr. Bernard  
 Michaelson, Ben S.  
 Miller, Abraham H.  
 Miller, Samuel  
 Nareff, Jonas  
 Rawick, Julius L.  
 Rood, Morris (in memory of Ben Zion Seitsive)  
 Roth, Louis J.  
 Rothkopf, Samuel  
 Rothstein, Herman  
 Scharff, Jack

Schless, Charles J.  
 Servetah, Fred  
 Shapiro, Jacob  
 Siegel, Mitchell  
 Silverstein, Dr. I. Spencer  
 Spinrad, Phineas  
 Strauss, Irving P.  
 Tellerman, N. J. (in memory of Jacob and Anna Tellerman)  
 Waxman, Mrs. Benjamin and Morton S.  
 Weinstein, Abraham  
 Weinstein, Bernard

Amer, Rose (in memory of husband—Harry Amer)  
 Barb, Dr. J. S. (in memory of father—Saul Barb)  
 Becker, I. (in memory of Louis Becker)  
 Berlowitz, Harold D. (in memory of father—Jacob Berlowitz)  
 Bromberg, Michael  
 Canick, Dr. Michael  
 Chasin, Milton  
 Cohen, Paul J. (in memory of Benjamin Dreyer)  
 Danciger, Mrs. M. J. (in memory of mother—Golda Goldman)  
 Emmer, Sophie  
 Geshwind, Dr. M. H.  
 Goldstein, Sid  
 Grabisch, Benjamin  
 Greenberg, Mrs. David (in memory of sister—Mrs. Celia Streifer)  
 Harr, Miss Anne  
 Kassell, Joseph B.

Katz, Harry  
 Klein, Rudy (in memory of parents, Sarah and Josef)  
 Lane, Miss Celayne  
 Levenson, Dr. Samuel M.  
 Magid, Laura (in memory of dear parents—Mr. and Mrs. A. Magid)  
 Mantell, Abraham  
 Margolin, Akiba  
 Meltzer, Herman  
 Monto, Dr. Jacob  
 Newberg, Sylvia  
 Pashenz, Herman J. (in memory of parents of Mr. and Mrs. Pashenz)  
 Raphael, Solomon  
 Rous, Ben  
 Sandak, Louis (in memory of departed parents)  
 Schacknow, Arnold B. (in memory of Mrs. Schacknow's father—Mr. Nathan Dymond)  
 Sharkey, David  
 Siegel, Moses M. (In memory of father and mother—William and Rachel Siegel)  
 Tellerman, N. J. (in memory of Herman Tellerman)  
 Wolfson, Saul (in memory of father—Samuel Wolfson)  
  
 Kohn, Louis  
  
 Sapowitz, Barbara  
  
 Merlender, Miss Sylvia (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosen)

## NEW YEAR'S EVE

*Dinner and Dance*

Wednesday, December 31st

DINNER DELUXE

COCKTAILS — FAVORS

*Reservations*

\$10—Members and Adult Children

\$12.50—Guests of Members

## Basketball Game

Brooklyn Jewish Center

vs.

Collegiate All Stars, Bronx

This Sunday Evening, December 28th

Preliminary Game at 8 P.M.

— Admission —

Center Members — 75¢ (incl. tax)

Non-members — \$1.20 (incl. tax)

January 11th

B.J.C. vs. Union Temple (League Game)

## CENTER LIBRARY

Open Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays  
 and Thursdays from 3 to 9 P. M.

The Library, located on the third floor of our building, has a fine collection of books in Hebrew, English and Yiddish.

Open to Center Members and the Community.



## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The following have applied for membership in the Brooklyn Jewish Center:

### AMSTERDAM, IRVING

Res. 283 Schaeffer St.  
Bus. Textiles, 47 W. 34th St.  
Single  
*Proposed by Samuel Reich*

### ARUESTE, MISS ELSIE

Res. 2177 Pacific St.

### BEAME, MISS ESTELLE

Res. 1602 Union St.  
*Proposed by Abe Mann,*  
Selig Harrison

### BERKOWITZ, AARON

Res. 681 Crown St.  
Bus. Box Corp., 68—33rd St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Charles Fine*

### BUDOFF, MISS ANN

Res. 497 Empire Blvd.  
*Proposed by Seymour Golding,*  
Max I. Cohen

### CHANDLER, IRVING R.

Res. 538 New Jersey Ave.  
Bus. Engineering, White Plains, N. Y.  
Single  
*Proposed by I. Frank Miller,*  
Sam Schoenfeld

### CHERNIACK, MISS LILLIAN

Res. 674 Empire Blvd.  
*Proposed by Albert Witty,*  
Moe Goldberg

### CHESSIN, LOUIS

Res. 23 Balfour Pl.  
Bus. Aviation, Mitchell Field  
Single  
*Proposed by Leo Blond,*  
Marion Chessin

### COHEN, ALFRED

Res. 283 E. 94th St.  
Bus. 550 Rockaway Ave.  
Single  
*Proposed by Samuel Palley,*  
Edward Schwon

### DAVIS, MISS THELMA

Res. 510 Crown St.  
*Proposed by Sylvia Kirsh,*  
Ruth Keltz

### DUBIN, MISS ANITA

Res. 577 Empire Blvd.  
*Proposed by Freyda Rappaport,*  
Esther Fishman

### EISENSTADT, SEYMOUR

Res. 1050 Greene Ave.  
Bus. U. S. Army  
Single

### FELDMAN, HAROLD

Res. 2031 Bedford Ave.  
Bus. Auto Access., 1134 Bedford Ave.  
Married  
*Proposed by Harold Blackman,*  
Abe Mann

### FELDSOTT, HARRY

Res. 558 Snediker Ave.  
Bus. Furrier, 130 W. 30th St.  
Single

### GALLER, EDWARD

Res. 275 E. 57th St.  
Bus. Lingerie Mfg., 32 E. 31st St.  
Married

### GEDINSKY, BENJAMIN

Res. 1620 Union St.  
Bus. Gen'l Mdse., 346 Cherry St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Charles S. Feinberg,*  
Philip F. Feinberg

### GIMPRICH, I. O.

Res. 486 Brooklyn Ave.  
Bus. Principal, P. S. 16R  
Married  
*Proposed by Dr. Levenson,*  
Harold Jacobs

### GLICK, DR. MORRIS

Res. 140 E. 57th St.  
Bus. Dentist, 140 E. 57th St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Irving B. Loonin,*  
Sam Rettinger

### GOLDEN, MISS ESTHER

Res. 295 Hewes St.  
*Proposed by Evelyn R. Froelich,*  
Julia Fox

### GOTTESMAN, SAM

Res. 1038 Union St.  
Bus. Jewelry, 62 W. 47th St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Max Ballas*

### GREENBERG, MISS RAE

Res. 1138 St. Marks Ave.  
*Proposed by Ruth L. Selikson,*  
Stanley Levenson

### GREENE, IRVING L.

Res. 1094 New York Ave.  
Bus. Restaurant, 157 W. 22nd St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Louis Williams,*  
Michael L. Sommer

### GRUMER, LESTER

Res. 1696 Park Place  
Bus. Clothing, 247 W. 37th St.  
Single  
*Proposed by Bernard Fields,*  
Philip Kushner

### HARRIS, DR. LOUIS

Res. 960 Sterling Pl.  
Bus. 960 Sterling Pl.  
Married  
*Proposed by Sidney H. Saffer,*  
Louis Saffer

### HERSHKOWITZ, BENJAMIN

Res. 1822—59th St.  
Bus. Govt., New York Naval  
Shipyard  
Single  
*Proposed by Louis Friedland,*  
Jacob Adelstein  
Irving Sparer

### HORN, MISS SYLVIA

Res. 1413 President St.  
*Proposed by Murray Willig*

### HOROWITZ, LOUIS

Res. 1094 New York Ave.  
Bus. Paper Printing, 240 W. 18th St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Louis Williams,*  
Michael L. Sommer

### ISACOFF, ALBERT

Res. 1237 E. 49th St.  
Bus. Bowling & Billiards, 1483 Union  
St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Max Ronick*

### KAYE, HARRY

Res. 2813 Ocean Ave.  
Bus. Toy Mfg., 377 Hudson St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Jacob D. Fuchsberg,*  
Albert Joley

### KENDALL, MISS FLORENCE

Res. 9720 Kings Hwy.  
*Proposed by Ruth Rothenberg,*  
Sam Rettinger

### KLEIN, LOU

Res. 1644 President St.  
Bus. Advertising, 1644 President St.  
Married  
*Proposed by Samuel Peckman,*  
Charles Schless

## KOBINSKY, HERBERT

Res. 165 Rockaway Pkwy.

Bus. 213 W. 35th St.

Single

*Proposed by Harry L. Marcus,  
Sidney A. Gold*

## KORNWEISS, SEYMOUR

Res. 1690 President St.

Bus. Textiles, 86 Worth St.

Single

## KRASNA, HYMAN

Res. 240 Crown St.

Bus. Gloves, 27 Orchard St.

Married

*Proposed by Irving S. Horowitz,  
Selig Krasna*

## KUSHNER, ALFRED

Res. 583 Park Pl.

Bus. Advertising, 200 Madison Ave.

Single

*Proposed by Philip Kishner,  
Bernard Fields*

## LACHOW, MISS PEARL

Res. 2077 E. 23rd St.

*Proposed by Sylvia Kirsh,  
Ruth Keltz*

## LASKY, MISS JUDITH

Res. 22 Tapscott St.

*Proposed by Selig J. Harrison,  
Abe Mann*

## LEDERMAN, JULIUS

Res. 1423 Foster Ave.

Bus. Bakery, 1423 Foster Ave.

Married

*Proposed by Samuel Palley,  
David Katz*

## LEITMAN, LESTER

Res. 154 Rockaway Pkwy.

Bus. 65 Troy Ave.

Single

*Proposed by Harry L. Marcus,  
Sidney A. Gold*

## LEVIN, DAVID

Res. 1072 Park Pl.

Bus. Student, Brooklyn College

Single

*Proposed by Maurice Levin*

## LURIE, MISS TRUDY

Res. 998 Carroll St.

## MESHEL, MILTON

Res. 83-09 Penelope Ave., Forest  
Hills

Bus. Lawyer, 16 Court St.

Single

*Proposed by Frank Rauch,  
Mary Rauch*

## MEYEROWITZ, MISS YETTA

Res. 403 Legion St.

## MILLER, EMANUEL H.

Res. 49 E. 40th St.

Bus. Dry Cleaner, 139 Second Ave.

Single

## MINTZER, JACK

Res. 1831—77th St.

Bus. 45 Lisenard St.

Single

*Proposed by Leonard Moscovitz,  
Lester Rosenfeld*

## MORRIS, MISS RUTH L.

Res. 505 Eighth Ave.

## NEEDLEMAN, CHARLES

Res. 1415 Avenue O

Bus. Building Exteriors, 187 Utica  
Ave.

Married

*Proposed by Max Ronick*

## NEIER, MISS PAULINE

Res. 214 Ross St.

## NORINSKY, IRVING B.

Res. 1024 Montgomery St.

Bus. Architects, 25 Broad St.

Married

## PLATT, MISS CELIA

Res. 216 Kingston Ave.

## POLLACK, DR. NATHAN

Res. 726 E. 52nd St.

Bus. Physician, 35 Winthrop St.

Married

*Proposed by Sam Rettinger,  
Irving Pollack*

## RAPAPORT, DR. MILTON E.

Res. 404 E. 48th St.

Bus. Dental Surgeon, 1045 St. Johns  
Pl.

Single

## REIBURN, MISS HARRIET

Res. 2425 Kings Hwy.

*Proposed by Samuel Weiss,  
Herbert S. Levine*

## SAPHRO, MISS MERYL

Res. 26—75th St.

## SCHWARTZ, MISS ESTHER

Res. 779 Troy Ave.

*Proposed by Gerald Jacobs,  
Pearl Abramson*

## SEIDELL, MISS STELLA G.

Res. 672 Empire Blvd.

*Proposed by Samuel Weiss,  
Herbert S. Levine*

## SILVERT, LEON

Res. 711 Linwood St.

Bus. Lawyer, 16 Court St.

Single

*Proposed by Frank Rauch,**Mary Rauch*

## SNOFSKY, MISS ROSE

Res. 376 Utica Ave.

*Proposed by Ruth Selikson,  
Stanley Levenson*

## STADIN, HARRY A.

Res. 1252 Union St.

Bus. Woolens, 268 W. 39th St.

Married

*Proposed by Dr. Lionel H. Bernstein,  
George Feldman*

## STERN, S. FLOYD

Res. 1801 Pitkin Ave.

Bus. Teacher, P. S. 40, Queens

Single

*Proposed by Bernard Meyerowitz,  
Joseph Goldstein*

## STERNSTEIN, ALEX

Res. 476 Van Sicklen Ave.

Bus. Mfg., 37-18 Northern Blvd.

Single

*Proposed by Irving Scheinman,  
Abe Mann*

## TEIG, MISS ELSIE

Res. 602 Eastern Pkwy.

*Proposed by Mrs. Joseph P. Kasnetz,  
Ralph P. Stollar*

## TONKEL, MISS THEDA

Res. 139 E. 95th St.

*Proposed by Ruth Rothenberg,  
Florence Kendall*

## TRISTER, MISS SELMA

Res. 579 Empire Blvd.

*Proposed by Albert Witty*

## WEINTRAUB, MISS SHIRLEY

Res. 484 E. 94th St.

*Proposed by Sylvia Kirsh,  
Ruth Keltz*

## WEISSMAN, MOE

Res. 1350 Park Pl.

Bus. Milk Products, 430 E. 108th St.

Married

*Proposed by J. Greenberg,  
Frank Rose**The following have applied for re-  
instatement:*

## APPELMAN, DR. DAVID H.

Res. 890 Linden Blvd.

Bus. Physician, 890 Linden Blvd.

Married

*Proposed by Sam Rettinger,  
Irving B. Loonin*

## EISENBERG, JOSEPH

Res. 706 Eastern Pkwy.

*[Continued on page 23]*

# YAHREZEITS—JANUARY, 1948

Dr. Lionel Bernstein	Father	January 3	21 Tebet
Nathan Sorscher	Mother	January 3	21 Tebet
Louis Kotimsky	Mother	January 6	24 Tebet
Benjamin Forman	Mother	January 9	27 Tebet
David Goodstein	Father	January 9	27 Tebet
Dr. Abraham Levine	Mother	January 9	27 Tebet
Mrs. Lillian Klein	Husband	January 10	28 Tebet
A. Lieberman	Mother	January 10	28 Tebet
Lou Schocket	Father	January 12	1 Shebat
Mrs. Morris Brukenfeld	Mother	January 13	2 Shebat
Rothkopf Brothers	Father	January 13	2 Shebat
Dr. Lazarus Marcus	Mother	January 14	3 Shebat
Mrs. Julius Rawick	Father	January 14	3 Shebat
Nathan D. Shapiro			
Mrs. Solomon Schwartz	Husband	January 14	3 Shebat
Mrs. David Zuckerman	Husband	January 14	3 Shebat
Sol Horowitz	Mother	January 15	4 Shebat
Dr. Louis S. Nelson	Father	January 15	4 Shebat
Robert Kaplan	Mother	January 17	6 Shebat
Hyman Rachmil	Mother	January 17	6 Shebat
Samuel Horwitz	Wife	January 18	7 Shebat
Nathan Dvorkin	Mother	January 19	8 Shebat
Mrs. Joseph Schrier	Husband	January 19	8 Shebat
Nathan Sorscher	Father	January 19	8 Shebat
Henry Gross	Mother	January 21	10 Shebat
Jacob Shapiro	Mother	January 21	10 Shebat
Thomas Shapiro	Mother	January 21	10 Shebat
Stark Brothers	Mother	January 23	12 Shebat
A. L. Goldman	Father	January 24	13 Shebat
Abraham Miron	Mother	January 26	15 Shebat
Mrs. Sol Sussman	Mother	January 26	15 Shebat
David Goodstein	Mother	January 27	16 Shebat
Akiba Margolin	Father	January 28	17 Shebat
Louis Saffer	Father	January 28	17 Shebat
Saul Graff	Mother	January 29	18 Shebat
Joseph Steinhardt	Mother	January 29	18 Shebat
Mrs. Louis Lieberman	Mother	January 29	18 Shebat
Morris Neinken	Mother	January 30	19 Shebat
Morris Rosen	Father	January 30	19 Shebat
Morris and Samuel Smerling	Mother	January 31	20 Shebat

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

(Continued from page 22)

Bus. Linen Supply, 46 Crown St.

Married

*Proposed by* Hyman Borshay,

Jacob D. Fuchsberg

KAFKO, ANDREW

Res. 242 E. 93rd St.

Bus. Movie Theater, 357 Chester Ave.

Single

*Proposed by* Sam Rettinger,

Irving Pollack

Applications received too late for insertion in regular columns:

SELOWITZ, JULIUS

Res. 778 Montgomery St.

Bus. Paints, 49 Throop Ave.

Married

*Proposed by* Robert Klein,

Jos. Goldberg

BLUMBERG, GERALD

Res. 725 St. Marks Ave.

Bus. Attorney, 9 Rockefeller Plaza

Married

COHEN, MOE

Res. 446 Kingston Ave.

Bus. Mfg. Furs, 214 W. 30th St.

Married

JACKSON, HARRY

Res. 2969 Perry Ave.

Bus. Realtor

Widower

*Proposed by* Nathaniel H. Jackson,

Joseph Levy, Jr.

JASPHY, MISS SHIRLEY

Res. 139 E. 53rd St.

LAZARUS, KAMILLE

Res. 9213 Avenue B

Bus. Men's Hats, 621 Bway.

Single

*Proposed by* Dr. Arthur Raeder,

David Gold

MITNICK, JOSEPH H.

Res. 1623 Carroll St.

Bus. Lawyer, 217 Bway.

Married

*Proposed by* Robert A. Stark,

Michael Kahn

ROSENFELD, MISS SHIRLEY

Res. 215 E. 52nd St.

SCHULTZ, OTTO

Res. 1298 President St.

Bus. Finance, 26 Court St.

Married

*Proposed by* Lewis E. Weingarten,

Alfred Orlin

SAMUEL H. GOLDBERG,

Chairman, Membership Committee.

## Inta-League Club Notes

THE Inta-League Boys and Girls Clubs have had very interesting and enjoyable club meetings during the past month which included programs on Balfour Day, Impromptu Celebration of the U.N. decision of the "Jewish State," a Barn Dance, a Musicales and a Chanukah Party. They are also planning for the very near future a dramatic presentation, amateur night and the celebration of "Jewish Book Month."

## Young Folks League News

THE next regular meeting of the Y.F.L. scheduled for Tuesday evening, December 30th, will be a social get-together. Dancing will follow and refreshments will be served. Admission is limited to members upon presentation of their membership cards only. The League has contributed several book prizes to the Hebrew and Sunday Schools which will be presented to the winners of the Jewish Book Month Essay Contest.

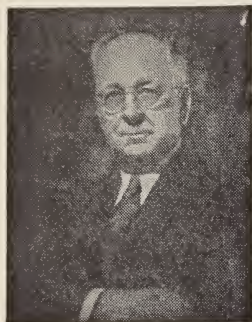


# BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER FORUM LECTURES and DISCUSSIONS

MONDAY EVENINGS AT 8:30

DECEMBER 29th

DR. L. M. BIRKHEAD



Founder and leader of the "Friends of Democracy." Lecturer and author of "Can Man Know God?" and "The Religion of a Free Man." Dr. Birkhead is in the vanguard of those fighting all forms of bigotry and oppression in this country.

Subject:

*"Shall We Jail the Propagandist?"*

JANUARY 5th

DR. FRANK KINGDON

One of America's foremost liberal thinkers and orators. Radio commentator and feature writer, New York Post. Former President of Newark University.

(Subject of Lecture to be Announced)

Admission to Forum Lectures (except when a special charge is made) is free to Center members. All others are charged 40¢ (incl. tax).

JANUARY 12th

DEBATE

*"Can We Avoid Inflation and Depression?"*

JULES BACKMAN

Associate Professor of Economics at New York University.

RAYMOND WALSH

Economist, Radio Commentator, Former Professor at Harvard University and Williams College.

JANUARY 19th

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

NATHAN D. SHAPIRO

Prominent Attorney and Communal leader. Member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Jewish Center,

will speak on

*"Is Communism a Menace to the United States?"*

JANUARY 26th

PROF.  
S. RALPH HARLOW

Professor of Social Ethics at Smith College. Prof. Harlow has been active in relief and educational work in Greece with UNRA and the American College for Women.

FEBRUARY 2nd

DEBATE

*"Must We Fight Russia?"*

Speakers

WM. HENRY  
CHAMBERLAIN

Writer, former foreign correspondent, author of "Russia's Iron Age," "The Russian Enigma."

WILLIAM MANDEL

War time expert on Russia for the United Press. Author of "A Guide to the Soviet Union," "The Soviet Far East."

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